The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. *Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s. 10 ₩ ct. discount for payment in advance.* | VOL. XXII. | TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1847. | No. 3083. | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch, for each inserti o*

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

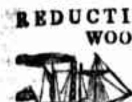
THE Public is respectfully informed that on and after the 14th instant, and during the winter months, the evening packet will leave at four, instead of half-past four, o'clock P.M.

Kellick's Wharf, 2nd April. 5393

"CORNUBIA."

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, WOOL, 4s. PER BALE.



THE *CORNUBIA*, steamer, has resumed the Hunter River trade, and will continue to leave from the Circular Wharf every Monday and Thursday, at eight o'clock in the evening, returning from Morpeth every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning.

Fares—Cabin...... 8s.

779 Steerage .. 4s.

STEAM TO PORT MACQUARIE.

THE STEAMER *MAITLAND*, William Parsons, Commander, will leave the Commercial Wharf to-morrow evening (Wednesday), the 7th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M.

THOMAS CROFT, Agent.

NOTE.—All freight for immediate shipment must be down to the wharf before five o'clock P.M.

Cabin passage, £2; steerage, £1. 5575

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE *PHŒNIX*, steam-ship, will leave for the above district, on Thursday next, at eight P.M.

Kellick's Wharf. April 6. 5562

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG.

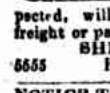
THE *WILLIAM IV.*, steamer, will leave for Wollongong on Wednesday evening, at eight P.M.; returning the following day, at five P.M., and continue her trips regularly, leaving Sydney every Wednesday and Saturday; Wollongong, Thursday and Monday, at the above hours.

Kellick's Wharf, April 6. 5561

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE SCHOONER *WILLIAM*, will sail from the Flour Company's Wharf for the above port on Friday, the 9th instant. 5550

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

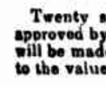


THE Clipper Schooner *PHŒBE*, 89 tons, Bennett, Master, will clear for the above at the Water Police on Friday, Custom House on Saturday, and sail on Sunday, the 11th of April. For freight or passage apply at Dalgarno's Wharf, late Flour Company's; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

5476 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.



THE FINE CLIPPER SCHOONER *JOHN BULL*, Captain Touhey, daily expected, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

5555 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES BY THE "ROYAL SAXON," FOR CALCUTTA.

IN consequence of parties who have engaged to ship by the above vessel not being able to get their horses found in time, embarkation will not take place until Tuesday, 6th proximo.

ADVANCE.

Twenty stalls are still vacant; any horses approved by Captain Apperley an advance will be made by the undersigned, according to the value of the horse.

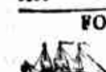
EXCHANGE.

Two shillings (2s.) a rupee will be allowed in exchange for the proceeds of horses, if paid to Captain Charlesworth.

R. TOWNS.

March 29. 9851

PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.



THE *WILLIAM HYDE*, A 1, 533 tons, F. Y. Steward, H. C. S., Commander, having now the greater portion of her cargo on board, will have punctual dispatch on 17th instant, and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers, her accommodations being very superior. Has an after and two side cabins disengaged.

Apply to Captain Steward, on board; to

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.;

Or to

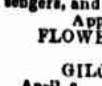
5388 COOPER AND HOLT.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing barque *AUTUMNUS*, William White, Commander. This vessel loads entirely with wool, a great portion of which is already on board. For freight apply to

5151 BROWN AND CO.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine first-class British-built barque *ANN MILN*, 564 tons register, George Thoms, commander.

Has now the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about the 20th April.

Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to

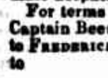
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;

or, to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

April 3. 5506

FOR LONDON.



THE first-class fast-sailing ship *EMMA EUGENIA*, 383 tons register, Alfred Beech, commander.

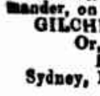
This vessel, having her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her light freight ready for shipment, will have immediate despatch.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to Captain Beech, on board, at Towns's Wharf; to FREDERICK ESSWORTH, George-street; or, to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,

5047 Church-hill.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,



THE First-Class British built barque *HONDURAS*, 400 tons burthen, H. C. Cayzer, Commander. This vessel will commence loading in a few days, and will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;

Or, to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

Sydney, March 24. 4169

BAZAAR, ROYAL HOTEL.

THE BAZAAR will be continued This Day. The articles remaining unsold from yesterday will be again exhibited at reduced prices.

The St. Patrick's Teetotal Band will be in attendance. 5580

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY OFFICE,

448, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

APPLICATIONS will be received for Loans on Mortgage, of £500 and upwards, on approved properties producing certain rentals, at 7½ per cent. per annum.

The properties must be free from all incumbrance.

ROBERT STYLES, Secretary.

April 1. 5430

TO GAS ENGINEERS.

Australian Gas-Light Company's Office, Sydney, 18th March, 1847.

THE situation of Engineer to this Company having become vacant, applications for the same, accompanied by testimonials as to character and competency, will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday, the 5th day of May next.

Candidates are requested to be in attendance at the office on that day, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Applications to state the names of two respectable householders as sureties for £300, joint and several.

By order of the Board,

R. MANSFIELD,

4488 Secretary.

PHRENOLOGY.

MR. HAMILTON, from Sydney, begs to inform the inhabitants of Windsor and its vicinity, that he will deliver the first of a course of lectures on the above science, in Mr. Coffey's large room, on the evening of Tuesday, the 13th instant, at half-past seven o'clock.

At the close of each lecture Mr. H. will answer questions—meet any objection involving the matter in hand—and, by manipulations, and otherwise, endeavour to prove that the science of phrenology *is not only true, but a practical one.*

Kent-street South, April 3. 5501

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

MR. C. NIGHTINGALE, having been appointed to collect donations and subscriptions to the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, the subscribers and friends of the institution are requested to pay their respective amounts to him before the 31st of June next, in order that their names may appear in the Report for the current year, the accounts being made up to that period.

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.

Sydney, April 5. 5525

ARTS UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the English, Irish, and Scottish ARTS UNION are informed that the undersigned has now reduced the price of ROSEWOOD PICTURE FRAMES, adapted to the above plates, to ONE POUND EACH.

J. T. GROCOTT,

Gilder and Picture-frame Maker, 486, George-street,

5568 Opposite Barrack Gate.

EDUCATION.

ANNANDALE ACADEMY, PARRAMATTA ROAD.

(A SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND GENERAL INSTRUCTION.)

MR. H. MAYNE, A.B., begs to announce, that having removed from Balmain to very eligible premises, nearly opposite to Mr. Johnstone's, of Annandale, and between two and three miles distant from Sydney, he has vacancies for a few additional boarders; and on account of the shortness of distance from Sydney, he receives Daily Boarders and Day Pupils from town, as well as from the surrounding neighbourhood.

There is an ample and secure grazing paddock for ponies, &c., on the premises.

Parents and Guardians are invited to visit the school, where terms and particulars may be known. 5243

ACADEMY,

WARDELL'S COTTAGE, 126, PITT-STREET,

MR. J. H. RUCKER begs to acquaint his friends and the public that the Classes at this Establishment will re-assemble on Wednesday, the 7th April, 1847.

The Evening Classes will also meet on the evening of the same day.

Sydney, April 3. 5486

MATHEMATICAL & COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, AND LADIES' SCHOOL,

ABERCROMBIE-STREET, CHIPPENDALE, BY MR. AND MRS. ARMSTRONG.

BUSINESS resumed at this Establishment this morning at nine o'clock.

TERMS.

Boarders, from five guineas per quarter upwards; day pupils, from 10s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d., according to the subjects of instruction.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

April 6. 5546

TUITION.

A LADY who can give unexceptionable references of respectability, is desirous of receiving two or three pupils daily, to educate with her own daughters.

Any party wishing to hold communication on the subject will please to apply to Mr. FORD, Bookseller, 554, George-street. 5504

REMOVAL.

MR. E. I. H. KNAPP, Land Surveyor, &c., 205, Elizabeth-street, opposite Wentworth-place.

April 5. 5537

REMOVAL.

MR. DANIEL CUNNINGHAM has removed from Hunter-street, to more commodious premises, No. 514, George-street, opposite the Old Treasury.

5471 D. CUNNINGHAM.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN ALLAN, Stone Seal Engraver, Lithographer, &c., in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, begs to inform them that he has taken more eligible premises in Hunter-street, one door from George-street, where he intends devoting his whole attention to the practical part of his business, thereby ensuring punctuality in the execution of all orders with which he may be favoured.

Copperplate Engraving and Printing.

Maps, Prints, &c., mounted and varnished.

2, Hunter-street. 5584

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. GROCOTT, STAY AND CORSET-MAKER, has removed from No. 2, Hunter-street, to 486, George-street, where she intends carrying on her business as usual.

George-street, Sydney, April 5.

☞ Observe, the private door to Mr. Grocott's Music Saloon. 5569

FOR SALE, an excellent Town PONY. Apply to Mr. G. R. HIRST, Queen's-place. 5547

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of the two past seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481, George-street, September, 1846. 2530

MR. MORT'S PRODUCE SALE

MR. MORT

BEGS to inform the Woolgrowers Merchants, and others of the Colony interested in the Sale of Wool, Tallow, &c., that he intends, during the ensuing season, to hold auction sales of Produce

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

In lieu of Saturday only, as heretofore.

In soliciting a continuance of the support which his weekly sales have received, Mr. Mort would call attention to the very low scale of charges now adopted, and further to the fact, that from the competition created by the attendance of all classes of buyes, this mode of sale possesses advantages over any other, and at all times ensures the extreme market rates of the day; besides enabling the settler to close his transactions on an average within twenty-four hours of the arrival of his wool and tallow.

The Stores at the rear of his rooms will be always open to receive produce, but wool intended for Wednesday's sale must be delivered on or before Tuesday, and that for Saturday not later than Friday, in order to give proper time for arrangement and inspection.

N.B.—Mr. Mort will be happy to make cash advances on receipt of the wool into store, and also to purchase supplies for the return teams if required. 7176

STEAM BOILING DOWN ESTABLISHMENT,

KANGAROO POINT, MORETON BAY.

TO PROPRIETORS OF STOCK.

MR. R. J. SMITH having become the purchaser of the Kangaroo Point Boiling-down Establishment, parties having stock to boil down, or otherwise dispose of, may make their arrangement on application to Mr. Smith, on the premises; or to the undersigned, in Sydney.

THOMAS S. MORT, Auctioneer and Broker.

Sydney, March 22. 4713

PAGE'S RIVER GENERAL STORES.

W. KINGSTON begs to inform the Inhabitants of this and the surrounding districts, that he has opened extensive Stores at Murrurundi, consisting of every article suitable for a country trade, which he can warrant of the best description, as they were selected by himself personally, and which he is determined to dispose of on such terms as he is confident will give general satisfaction, his maxim being *small profits and quick returns.*

As the proprietor is constantly at the establishment any orders he may be favoured with shall meet with the strictest attention.

W. Kingston takes this opportunity of informing the Ladies that all sorts of millinery is got up at his establishment in the newest and most fashionable style.

Murrurundi, March 31.

P.S.—Colonial produce taken in exchange for goods. 5529

MR. J. EMANUEL

SURGEON-DENTIST, 345, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, NORTH.

INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FIXED, FROM ONE TO A COMPLETE SET, GUARANTEED TO ANSWER MASTICATION AND ARTICULATION; TEETH STOPPED, SCALED AND EXTRACTED.

INSTANTANEOUS relief for the tooth ache, and Soothing Syrup for infants teething; one or two drops applied with the finger to the gums will obviate the use of the lancet; sold in bottles, at 2s. 6d.

N.B.—Mr. Emanuel's specimens of artificial teeth will continue on view daily, showing his painless system of fixing them.

All consultations free.

Charges strictly moderate.

Mr. E.'s DIPLOMA, which he received from the Medical Board of Holland, in the year 1836, authorising him to practise as Surgeon Dentist, can be seen daily.

☞ Observe, 345, Castlereagh-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street. 1599

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.,

EX "FIFESHIRE."

NOW LANDING from the above vessel for the undersigned, a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Chemicals, viz.:—

Bullock's Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Cockle's, Hooper's, and Hunt's Pills; Bond's and Hooper's Marking Inks, best Flake Manna, Phosphorus, prepared Teats, Sarsaparilla Root, Lenitive Electuary, Ivory Dust, Gold Beater's Skin, Wax Vestas, Chloride Lime, Gentian Root, Pyroligneous Acid, (for making pickling vinegar), Cephalic Snuff, Butyr Antimony, Solution Muriate Tin, Powdered Spanish Fly (genuine), Violet Hair-powder, Ede's Hedyosmia, Preston Salts, James's Blistering Ointment, Hydriodate Potash, Lunar Caustic, Sulphate Quinine, Essence Bergamotte, Essence of Lemon, Æther, Beatson's Ringworm Lotion, Essence Musk, Contrayerva Root, Dulcamara Caulis, Red Serpentariæ, Rass. Quassiæ, Fol. Conii, Stramonium, Strychnia, Fol. Absinthii, Cort. Cuspariæ, Fol. Belladonnæ, Chemaphyllæ, Fol. Lobel, Inflat, Rad. Pareiræ Bravæ, Cort. Granat, Rad. Senegæ, Cort. Simaroubæ, Cort. Ulmi, Flor. Arnic. Mont, Rad. Tormentillæ, Chirayitæ, Fol. Digitalis, Rad. Heliet. Nigr, Rad. Ipecac, Rochelle Salts, Carbonate Soda, Tartaric Acid, an assortment of Rowland's Perfumery, Honey Soap, with a variety of other articles.

C. M. PENNY,

Wholesale and Retail Chemist, &c.,

5556 558, George-street.

HORSE MEDICINE.

STEWART'S COLIC MEDICINES for horses, can be had no where but from himself, at his place of business, in York-street, near the Barrack Gate.

It is put up in quart bottles, each containing two doses, and is accompanied by printed instructions for use. Price five shillings and sixpence; or, in tin flasks, six shillings and sixpence.

This medicine has been employed most extensively by Mr. Stewart for the last ten years; and when promptly and properly applied, it is almost infallible. The disease for which it is recommended is commonly termed gripes, and it is so often fatal, that most people whose business requires them to keep several horses, have suffered losses by it. The disease, moreover, is so sudden in its attack, and so soon fatal, that no one at a distance from veterinary aid ought to be without some of the medicine beside him. 5531

MESSRS. BIRNSTINGL AND CO.

HAVE just opened a consignment of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS,

to which they most respectfully beg to call the attention of their customers and the public, comprising—

BOHEMIAN GLASS TOILETTE BOTTLES, &c., of the most *chaste and elegant description*

Ladies' gold neck chains, brooches, &c., &c.

A few of the finest cut Cameo brooches

Silver Cups, and KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON, IN MOROCCO CASE, for presents, *beautifully chased and of the newest fashion*

London made SILVER LEVER WATCHES, *small and thin*, for the waistcoat pocket, of the *finest workmanship*

Gold watches, of various *beautiful patterns*, and exquisitely finished

CABINET CLOCKS of *various forms*, for the chimney-piece or bracket, *to go eighteen days, with double main-spring*, to strike the hours and half-hours, finished in the first style, and have been made to their particular order, with their own name upon them, and WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS, price £4

London-made sterling silver plate, of some beautifully neat patterns, viz., tea sets, coffee-pots, tea-pots, spoons, forks, ladles, &c., &c., AT LONDON PRICES

A few silver PRIZE AND PRESENTATION CUPS, of elegant shape and splendidly chased, with various sporting devices.

All watches sold at the above establishment will be warranted to keep good time, or taken back if not approved of. 5362

LONDON-MADE PATENT LEVER WATCHES

OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION, from SIX POUNDS upwards, in HUNTING CASES, at Messrs. Birnstingl and Co.'s.

Messrs. B. and Co. supply the trade wholesale, with the following—watch glasses, of every kind, watch keys, German silver guards, silver thimbles, gold and plated earrings, silver watches, &c., &c., of the best make. 5362

FRENCH HATS.

JUST LANDED, from the *Fifeshire*—

Five cases of the best and most fashionable Gentlemen's French Hats, with 2¼, 2½, and 2¾ brims.

These hats are of a superior quality to any yet received.

AT UTHER'S,

5493 274, Pitt-street.

LADIES' PARIS HATS.

JUST RECEIVED, one case of the richest and most fashionable Ladies' Paris Hats ever imported, exceeding light, and handsomely trimmed.

AT UTHER'S,

5494 274, Pitt-street.

FANCY BASKETS, BERLIN WOOLS PATTERNS, &c.

MRS. PALMER has just received a small assortment of

Fancy Baskets

Berlin Patterns

Ditto Wools

French, yellow striped and Penelope Canvas

Rug, knitting, and netting needles

Purse Silks

Bag Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.

278, Pitt-street. 5140

REGENTVILLE TWEED.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

THIS very superior article of colonial manufacture may be had in any quantity, and of every colour and pattern, at the lowest market prices, at the stores of

R. FAWCETT,

Commission Agent and Auctioneer, 481, George-street.

March 31. 5256

DOUBLE DEMY PAPER.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, and on sale by the undersigned, a parcel of the above, from one of the best English manufacturers.

5567 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SPERM CANDLES,

WARRANTED TO BURN EQUAL TO ANY IN THE COLONY, 1s. 6d. PER LB.

COWARD'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, 1s. 3d.

China clothes baskets, in nests of three, 35s.

54-inch China matting, 2s., 46-inch, 1s. 9d., 36-inch, 1s. 4d.

54-inch coloured matting, 1s. 6d.

Iron safe, £3 10s.

China tea-trays, 25s. per set of three

3-4 and 4-4 painted canvas, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. per yard

Double barrel guns, with case complete, 70s.

Heavy three bushel bags, 20s.

COPYING AND LETTER PRESS MACHINES

ROSEWOOD CABINET PIANOFORTE, six and a half octaves, all late improvements.

EX "TRAFALGAR."

The above is only recently landed, and any one wanting a really beautiful instrument this is a desirable opportunity,

PRICE, £47 10s.

ALSO,

Just landed, ex Waterlily,

JAMS AND JELLIES, a very choice selection

Every description of slops, drapery goods, and settlers' stores, always on hand.

Country orders carefully executed in every department.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,

Kingston Warehouse,

450, George-street,

5543 Four doors south of the Post Office.

FIREWORKS.

Now Landing, ex "Fifeshire."

A SPLENDID assortment of best London-made Fireworks, consisting of—

Prince of Wales feathers

Rockets

Blue lights

Roman candles

Jack-in-boxes

Catherine wheels

Squibs

Double and single crackers, &c.

JOSEPH SCOTT,

5111 382, George-street.

CABLES AND ANCHORS.

NOW LANDING, from the *Alexander*, an assortment of the above, manufactured by the well-known house of Brown, Lenox, and Co., of the following dimensions, suitable for small vessels, viz.:—

Cables 1 1-16 inch, with anchor to match, &c.

1 inch ditto ditto

⅞ inch ditto ditto

¾ inch ditto ditto

11-16 inch ditto ditto

L. AND S. SPYER,

No. 3, Jamison-street.

April 6. 5544

FOR SALE,

ORANGE TREES of all kinds, of the best description, from one to five years old, and all sorts of fruit trees and good English oaks.

ALSO,

A large quantity of garden seeds, at low prices, at

J. HURDS,

Nurseryman,

Corner of Argyle-street,

Near the Domain, Parramatta.

N.B.—Likewise, two or four rooms may be had, with or without attendance. 5524

ON SALE, by the Undersigned—

Hops (Kent)

Sulphuric acid

Soda water corks

Soda water bottles

Blocks

Three-bushel bags

Woolpacks

ROBERT HOW AND CO.,

Lower George-street.

March 27. 5093

HOPS, HOPS, HOPS.

KENT and American Hops, the growth of 1846, on sale, wholesale and retail, to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, at the Australian Brewery.

JAMES WRIGHT

March 17. 4422.

ALLSOPP'S ALE.

ON SALE by the undersigned, Allsopp's bottled ale, in 3 and 4 dozen casks, in excellent condition.

5565 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

WINES.

THE undersigned have on sale the following choice wines, ex recent arrivals from London—

Fine ports in wood and bottle, Black, Byass, and Mackenzie brands

Sherries, pale and brown, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, and in bottle

Ditto, the celebrated anchor brand, pale and brown, in octaves

Madeira, *fine*, in hogsheads

Marsala, Ingham's, in hogsheads

Champagne, A de V, in 1 dozen baskets

Sparkling burgundy, in 1 dozen cases

5566 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

SICILY WHITE WINE.

A VERY superior sample, equal to Sherry Wine, in convenient packages, on sale at the Rooms of the undersigned.

T. S. MORT,

5585 Auctioneer and Broker.

ON SALE, invoices of the undermentioned goods, now landing—

Salmon (fresh), in 1, 2, 3, and 4 lb tins

Ditto (pickled), in barrels and tierces

Raisins, new muscatel in layers

Mustard, capers

Ginger, annatto

Hops, Kent and Sussex, 1846

Dairy salt in 1 cwt. bags

Linseed oil in cans

Tin plates

Seaming twine, shoe thread.

GEORGE THORNE,

Lower George-street.

April 6. 5574

ON SALE, AT THE UNDERSIGNED—

400 York Hams, ex *Sea Nymph*.

DENTON AND WILD,

5526 No. 24 and 15, Butter Market.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand Stanhope, with patent axles, and in very good condition in every respect. To been seen at J. ALLAN'S, Coach Builder, Druitt-street. 5508

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY, RILEY ESTATE.

TO SHOPKEEPERS, TRADESMEN, MECHANICS, AND THE WORKING CLASSES IN GENERAL.

THE undersigned begs to acquaint SHOPKEEPERS, TRADESMEN, MECHANICS, AND THE WORKING CLASSES IN GENERAL, that having been appointed agent for the sale of the above unequalled City Property, which has been laid out in spacious streets, forming continuations of, or communicating with, all the leading streets in the city.

He can offer them building allotments, either for sale or on building leases, on such advantageous conditions, as regards price and terms of payment, as cannot fail to meet with their approval.

The great range and variety of the allotments from which a selection can be made, extending from Woolloomooloo Bay on the north, to the farthest part of the Surry Hills on the south, having Woolloomooloo, with its splendid residences, and the highly rising neighbourhood of the New Court House, New Military Barracks, Paddington, &c., on the east; while on the west it unites with the very heart of Sydney, at the Government Domain, and thence with every leading thoroughfare through its whole length, until it terminates beyond the residence of Mr. John Terry Hughes, render those allotments suitable to every class of business, while the terms will be found suited to the means of all.

W. M. CLARKE,

14, Wentworth-place.

Where maps and plans of the allotments can be seen, but intending purchasers would do well to walk over the property and judge for themselves. 5497

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS

THE Undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins; or, will make advances on wools consigned to Messrs. Armitage Brothers.

10533 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,

8953 Harrington-street, Church Hill.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

WOOL and TALLOW purchased, or advances made on same consigned to Messrs. Lyall Brothers and Co., London.

10546 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.

THE Undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, upon its arrival at his Stores, intended for sale either by auction or Private contract, and will, if required, store it for *ninety days previous to sale* RENT FREE.

Commission for effecting sale only ONE PER CENT.

SAMUEL LYONS

Auctioneer,

George-street and Charlotte-place.

August 4. 192

THE undersigned will advance on Wool, or other colonial produce consigned to his correspondents, Messrs. Dudgeon and Co., of London; or to Messrs. Dudgeon, Balleny, and Co., of Liverpool.

A. BOGUE,

4499 Pitt-street.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of wool, and other colonial produce; or will make advances on the same, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.

COOPER AND HOLT,

8990 Waterloo Warehouse.

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.

ROBERT HOW AND CO.,

10562 Lower George-street.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS, purchased for Cash by SAMUEL DAVIS, Australian Store, Goulburn.

N.B.—No connexion with any other Store in the town. 4107

GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO will advance on wool consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co., or will purchase for cash. 225

ALEXANDER OWEN.

IF the above person will communicate with the undersigned, they will forward him several letters, and a parcel, received from his mother.

COOPER AND HOLT,

Waterloo Warehouse.

April 5. 5563

JOHN WILD, ESQ, M.C.

IF the above gentleman will call upon John Hordern, draper, at the Nottingham House, at the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, he will hear of something to advantage. 5557

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per *Sea Nymph*, from Liverpool, are particularly requested to pass entries for their goods immediately, for the Flour Company's Wharf.

N.B.—Captain Grange will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the *Sea Nymph*. 5546

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, John Anderson Robertson, of Rushcutter's Bay, near the city of Sydney, late of No. 46 Parliament-street, in the City of Westminster; and formerly of No. 92, Prince's-street, in the City of Edinburgh, writer to Her Majesty's Signet in Scotland, intend to apply upon the last day of this present term for admission as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Dated this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1847.

5469 J. A. ROBERTSON.

NOTICE.

ALL Claims against the barque *Angelina*, Captain William Morgan, must be sent in duplicate to the office of the undersigned before Wednesday, the 7th instant, as the vessel will sail on Thursday.

R. TOWNS,

Miller's Point.

April 5. 5576

NOTICE.

THE undersigned leaving the colony per *Royal Saxon*, request that any demands against them may be immediately presented for adjustment.

W. W. APPERLEY.

ARBUTHNOT DALLAS, H. E. I. C. S.

Sydney, April 5. 5475

NOTICE.

PARTIES indebted to the late firm of Charles Appleton and Co. are requested to pay their outstanding debts to Mr. Charles Appleton, Jun., or to Mr. M. W. Appleton, No. 257, Pitt-street, who are the only persons authorised to receive the same.

Signed J. V. M. WEISS.

CHAS. APPLETON, JUN.,

Attorney for C. Appleton, Sen.

Sydney, March 30. 5220

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Orders drawn by R. V. Dulhunty, on Messrs. Ramsay and Young, having been lost, the public are cautioned against taking the same, payment having been stopped:—

	£	s.	d.
Date.—December 1, 1846, in favour of John Davis	10	6	0
" March 12, 1847, in favour of Patrick Scannell	3	0	0

JAMES RYAN,

FOR

5497 PATRICK SCANNELL.

CAUTION.

I DO hereby caution the public not to give my wife, Catherine Forecast, any credit on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from this date.

PRO GEORGE FORECAST,

E. DAVIS.

Gammon Plains, near Yass,

March 30. 5473

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned against giving credit to any one on my account, without my written order, or my son's, for the same, as I will not be answerable for the same.

JOHN ANDREW GARDNER,

AND

5539 ANDREW GARDNER.

BATHURST.

NOTICE.—Persons found trespassing on the land known as Thompson's Farm, adjoining the properties of Captain Piper and the undersigned, will, after this notice, be prosecuted as the law directs.

HENRY PERRIER

Woodside, March 25. 5138

NOTICE.—The public are cautioned against giving credit to any one on my account, without my written order, as I will not be responsible.

GEORGE WM. BLOODSWORTH.

Blackheath, April, 1847. 5538

REMOUNT HORSES.

REQUIRED for the service of the Mounted Police, a few Remount Horses; they must be well bred, broken in to saddle, about fifteen hands high, and from four to five years of age.

Horses seen from half past 9 till half past 11 o'clock.

J. NICHOLSON, C. M. P.

Sydney, April 5. 5541

CEDAR.—20,000 or 30,000 feet wanted. If a choice picked lot offers, a good cash price will be given.

JAMES COOK.

Commercial Wharf, April 6. 5573

TENDERS FOR CEDAR.

WANTED, 60,000 feet of good sound marketable cedar, fit for a foreign market, and cash on delivery. Apply to C. M., Post Office. 5545

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to rent, for a term, a genteel house or cottage, containing about six rooms, within any convenient distance of the Banks, without crossing the water. Letters addressed, post paid, to G. C. T., care of Mr. E. Salamon, George-street. 5552

TO MUSICIANS.—Wanted, a person competent to preside at the piano; a permanent engagement for six months, for two nights a week, and liberal salary. Enquire at Philip Solomon's, Solomon's Temple corner of Clarence and Erskine-streets. 5129

WANTED, for the Clarence River district, an Overseer, who has a thorough practical knowledge of sheep. Testimonials as to respectability, capacity, and character, will be required. Apply to JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill. 5531

WANTED, to proceed to Moreton Bay, one married couple and single man as house servants; also, a bullock driver and a number of shepherds. Apply between twelve and one o'clock, at the office of MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and Co., Spring-street. 5328

WANTED, a respectable married couple, as in-door servants. Apply to Mrs. CLARK IRVING, 327, Castlereagh-street. 5533

WANTED, a female as General Servant. She will not be required to do washing, but must be able to cook plain joints. Apply to H., *Herald* Office. 5156

GROOM AND LAD.—Wanted, a competent person to act as Groom, and to make himself generally useful. Also, a smart lad, to make himself generally useful. Apply between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, to Mr. Samuel Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place. 4985

FARM SERVANT WANTED.—Wanted, a Farm Servant, to take charge of a horse, and make himself generally useful upon a farm about six miles from Sydney. Apply on Wednesday, between the hours of ten and eleven, at Mr. HAY's, 5, Swan-street, Brickfield Hill.—To a good man liberal wages will be given. 5548

WANTED, Two good Ploughmen, for six months. Also, a Vine Dresser, who thoroughly understands making wine, and distillation. For the latter, a German would be preferred. Apply to Mr. T. ADAMS, Kent-street North; or, to W. LAWSON, Prospect. 5315

SHEPHERDS AND WATCHMEN. Wanted twelve practical Shepherds and Watchmen. Liberal wages will be given, but satisfactory references are required. Apply to FRANCIS GAUNSON, 398, George-street. 5536

WANTED, two Farm Labourers. Apply to Mr. SPENCER, 14, Wentworth-place.

April 5. 5542

WANTED, a cook, for an hotel in the country; to a competent and respectable person the highest wages will be given. Apply between three and four o'clock at No. 151, Prince-street North. 5553

WANTED, a female servant, in a small family. Apply to Mr. CALDWELL, 200, Pitt-street. 5583

WANTED,

SHEPHERDS, FOR CLARENCE RIVER, BATHURST, AND YASS.

A SHOEMAKER, A BUTCHER, AND SEVERAL GLASS BLOWERS.

J FREDERICK JOHNSON,

General Agency Office, North Castlereagh-street.

April 6. 5582

DOMESTIC BAZAAR,

GENERAL REGISTRY AND AGENCY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, LABOURERS, AND MECHANICS, NO. 139, KING-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

AT this Establishment Families, Settlers, and others, residing in the interior, are provided with efficient servants of every grade, of good character. At the present time there are numerous domestics, &c., desirous of engaging, including Female and Men Cooks, Ladies' Maids, Needlewomen, Housemaids, Nursemaids, &c. Also—Butlers, Coachmen, and Grooms, Farm Servants, Dairymen, Gardeners, Shepherds, Bullock Drivers, Blacksmiths, and Shoemakers.

5559 CHARLES MARSH.

THE Friends of a well-educated and respectably connected youth are desirous of placing him in a mercantile establishment. Salary not so much the object as a respectable situation. Satisfactory references and security will be given if required. Letters addressed A. Z., to the care of Mr. W. A. Colman, bookseller, George-street, will meet with immediate attention. 5447

WANTED, by a married couple, situations—the man as in-door servant, and the wife as housemaid or laundress. Good characters can be produced, by applying to Mr. DISHINGTON, Odd Fellows Arms, Brickfield Hill, or addressing C. C., *Herald* Office. 5528

WANTED, a situation, as practical overseer, by a person thoroughly conversant, and who is also acquainted with the classing and assorting of wool. The most unexceptionable testimonials will be produced as to his qualifications. Letters addressed A. P., *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 5532

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a situation either as nursery-governess, or an assistant dressmaker. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 5570

WANTED, a situation as Gardener and Overseer. The advertiser has had twenty (20) years' experience in the colony, understands his business in all its branches, is possessed of the highest testimonials, and can give most respectable references, namely, Colonel Shadforth, where he had the honour to serve seven years; also, Robert Lowe, Esq., M.C., where he had the management of his garden, stock, and farm, for the last nineteen months. Address, post free, to J. S., Victoria Registry Office, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street. 5554

50 POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS, one John Quanalty, an emigrant from Ireland, about two or three years since, was found dead on the Cudgegong River, on 30th January last past, and whereas some very suspicious circumstances are connected with the death of the said John Quanalty, the public of this district now hereby offer a reward to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator of the said murder, not being the principal in the said murder. The above reward will be paid by Mr. William Blackman, immediately after the conviction takes place any time within twelve months from this date.

WM. BLACKMAN.

Mudgee, 26th February. 3920

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, at the Sandy Falls, Murrumbidgee, a dark bay Mare, white face, off hind foot and near fore foot white, branded on the near shoulder RC and NC under; last seen at Cunningham Creek, near Burrowa. The above reward of £2 will be paid to any party delivering her to GEORGE SHELLEY, Esq., Tumut; or to Mr. TIMOTHY BRIEN, Bowning, near Yass.

DANIEL CONNOLLY,

Tumut River.

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DANIEL CONNOLLY,

5398 Tumut River.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN, AND OTHERS, REQUIRING FIRST-RATE OFFICES.

THE SPACIOUS OFFICES over the City Depôt, corner of *King and George streets*, comprising a full suite of apartments, five in number, to be let together, or a portion. Would suit a Company admirably, or any person requiring a central situation. *Immediate possession*, apply to

HENRY FISHER,

City Depôt,

5298 Corner of King and George streets.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 5.—*Maitland*, steamer, 103 tons, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie. Passengers—Captain Wauch, Captain Moffitt, Mr. Moffitt, Mr. and Mrs. M'Leay, two Messrs. Gorman, Mr. Herring, Mr. Warne, Mrs. G. Innis, seven in the steerage, twenty invalid prisoners, and four constables.

April 5.—*William the Fourth*, steamer, 53 tons, Captain Sullivan, from the Clarence River the 31st ultimo. Passengers—Five in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

April 5.—*Caledonia*, barque, Captain Liddell, for London. Passengers—Mr. Walker, Mr. C. Hector, Dr. C. Kean, Mr. John Burrows, and Mr T. Edwards.

April 5.—*Morning Star*, schooner, Captain Skelton, for Tongataboo. Passengers—Mr. D. Coleby and Mr. C. Allen.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR HONGKONG.—By the *Maggie*, this morning, at 11.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the *Waterlily*, on Wednesday evening, at 6.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—By the *Cheerful*, on Wednesday evening, at 6.

FOR INDIA AND ENGLAND—(Overland Route.)—By the *Royal Saxon*, on the 10th instant.

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the *Dorset*, on Saturday evening, at 6.

A number of alterations and improvements have been made in the Government steamer *Kangaroo*, which has much improved her general appearance. She was expected to sail in the course of last night for Newcastle, where she would take in coals, and this evening proceed to North Australia. Unless Colonel Barney should see reason to detain her, the *Kangaroo* may be expected back about the 25th instant.

The cargo by the *William the Fourth* consisted of 85 bales of wool.

The cargo per *Maitland* consisted of 50 bales wool, 10,000 feet cedar, 99 bags maize, 20 bags barley, 31 bags wheat, and 26 bags potatoes.

We have received a further statement from the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company respecting the loss of the *Sovereign*, which we have been compelled to omit until tomorrow.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 6,

WILL be produced, for the second time in this colony, an Extra Extravagant Extravaganza, with new Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, Properties, and Decorations, written by G. A. a'Becket and Mark Lemon, entitled PETER WILKINS; OR, THE LOADSTONE ROCK AND THE FLYING INDIANS. Previous to the rising of the curtain, the increased band will play the Overture to the Bohemian Girl. Peter Wilkins, Mrs Ximenes; Jack Adams, Mr. F. Howson; Wildman, Mr J. Howson; Pug (a monkey) Mr. Torning; Youriwkee, Madame Torning; Halicarnie, Mrs. Gibbs. A pas de deux by Madame Torning and Signor Carandini. Sailor's hornpipe, by Mr Fitzgerald. A pas de deux, by the Misses E. and F Griffiths. To conclude with the favourite Drama of KENILWORTH: OR, THE DAYS OF QUEEN BESS. Earl of Leicester, Mr. Arabin; Richard Varney, Mr. Nesbitt; Trisilian, Mr. J Howson; Michael Lambourne, Mr. F. Howson; Anthony Foster, Mr. Spencer; Amy Robsart, Mrs. Guerin; Janet Foster, Mrs. Ximenes. In scene 6, a grand ballet, called Hommage à Flora. Zephyr, Signor Carandini; Satyr, Mr. Torning; Flora, Madame Torning.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1847.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

A VOYAGE FROM SYDNEY TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND BACK AGAIN WITH MEMS, SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, MORAL, AND MINING.

CHAPTER VIII, AND LAST.

THE reader is probably aware that the state-cabins of coasters, (as the cupboards for the nocturnal confinement of passengers are called) are divided into two sleeping shelves, on which the occupants lie, one over the other, in layers—like calicos in shops, or bodies in a family vault. The lower shelf is almost level with the floor of the cabin; the upper is about four feet above it: and, as one or the other must be the more commodious of the two, he is (in my judgment), in a limited degree, a benefactor to his species, who enables intending voyagers to profitably elect in this particular.

Take my advice, then, and always choose the upper one. It is true, that getting into a bed fixed at such a height is a somewhat violent proceeding; but when you acquire the knack of poising yourself on the wash-hand-stand, before hurling yourself into bed, the task becomes comparatively easy. With the single exception, then, of getting in and getting out, (which latter operation is done by a somerset—soon acquired), the upper berth is so superior to the lower one, that I shall never for a moment hesitate between the two. In the first place, the boards of the upper berth, upon which the bedding rests, sometimes come out, and fall altogether—boards, bedding, and bedfellow—down upon the sleeper below; and, if such an accident is to happen at all, it is much better that you should fall upon your friend, than that he should fall upon you. Again, whenever the man in the upper berth is too timid to throw himself out at once, and fishes about with his feet for a landing, whilst he holds on with his hands, he ten to one misses his footing altogether, and whilst you are wondering where the legs are going to, or what they are about to do, they conclude by slipping into your berth, and standing upon your face, or stomach, before you can roll out of the way. Besides this, the cockroaches walk much more upon the lower man, than they do upon the upper one, taking liberties with him as if he were a person of less consequence, a servant, a slave, or a mummy belonging to the other, and stowed away under his bed as of no importance.

For these, and other minor reasons, it was that I,—now that an additional complement of passengers compelled us into two's for each state cabin,—at once chose the upper bedding place; and knowing as I did for sixteen days and nights, what a nuisance I was to my neighbour, I never regretted my choice.

At about sunset of the day of our departure from the wharf at Port Adelaide, we drew away with the stream, and fell down the harbour with the tide. Darkness comes upon us, and the tide is out, before we get to the narrow mouth of the harbour, and therefore we drop our anchor, and defer crossing the bar until the next morning. Presently, a boat containing the new passengers, who have been spending every moment they could spend on shore, is seen cutting through the dark, and leaden coloured water, to the ship. There are the *Phantom's* owner, two new passengers, a stout passenger, (a most amiable, and gentlemanlike Crown Land Commissioner, of Port Phillip,) a tall one, the stout one's dog; and trunks, and band boxes for all. We are introduced, by the Captain, and bow in the dark, to each other, or to the boatmen, or to the sailors, (we are not certain which) and tea time being ready, we descend to the cabin, to eat steaks, drink tea, and examine each other, there. A couple more of sea captains have come down the harbour with us, in order to have a parting yarn with our Captain, and as usual, when two or three skippers are gathered together in one place, they start a pleasant conversation, (for those just commencing a voyage) about that ship, the *Thomas* or *John* something which went to the Mauritius with wheat, and has never since been heard of, which naturally leads to the mention of at least a dozen other vessels, which at different times have been run down, gone ashore, or foundered in gales of wind. Conversation dwells in particular upon the *Sophia Pate*, which was our mate's contribution to the general entertainment, (confirmed by a professional brother, who said he could remember it well;) which having run upon a reef of rocks, and there lain for weeks, until all the food was consumed, the crew were at length driven to pick out and eat the oakum from between the deck planking, to keep themselves from starving, until this failed, when the Captain said they must cast lots, and that as it was fitter for boys to die than grown up men, the boys must cast lots among themselves. That upon this, one of the boys said, he thought all ought to take their chance alike, and that the lot ought not to be confined to the boys, for a boy's life was as much to *him* as any other person's life was to *him*, and that the Captain said, "lets have none of your d——d impudence, but get ready at once;" and how that they did get ready, and that the lot fell on one, and that the ship's butcher was called upon to kill the boy, and refused, and leaped overboard, and destroyed himself, and that the boy then offered to kill himself, and did so by cutting his own throat, and was eaten by the rest of the crew, who were soon after picked up off the wreck by a passing vessel, which thought the people on the wreck could not be in want of food, for they had provision hanging at the stern, which the narrator said was only one of the legs of the poor boy." As the conversation has taken this sanguinary turn,—not a strikingly pleasant one, even when you are safe on shore, and much too exciting when you are at sea, we withdraw at once to our dormitory, and climb into bed, and in a few moments, notwithstanding the horrible narratives we have been regaled with, are fast asleep.

Before light the next morning the *Phantom* was under weigh, over the bar, and standing down the Gulf of St. Vincent, with a fair wind. We begin to calculate, (as people always will calculate, and look into the dark womb of the future,—always darkest at sea) about the probable time of our arrival in Sydney. "Let's see," (says one) "seven days going down to Adelaide,—seven days we have been in port,—and say, seven days back. The passage home to Sydney *has* been done in five, but say seven, or to be liberal, and on the safe side, ten. This will make the voyage (usually a six weeks one) only twenty-four days in all, and if we do it in seven days then only only twenty one. How shall we astonish the natives. What will they think of the *Phantom*?" cries one; to which our friend the north country man (who is still with us, and sleeps under my bed,) cries, "Eh, it's grand, Sirs," and jerks himself along the poop, snapping his fingers, and chuckling as if Sydney Heads were already in sight, instead of being, as they are, twelve hundred miles away.

Alas! what short sighted, childish creatures we are. Our captain,—who by-the-bye, is as capital a fellow as ever trod a deck,—has been trying in vain to put down this growing spirit of prophecy among us from, as I believe, the good-natured desire, to save us from disappointment. It is strange how contemptuous, if not absurdly incredulous most of us are, to his not very new doctrine, "that the winds are uncertain, and that we must expect bad luck, mixed with good." They are deaf. But when the wind chops round, and before we are half way down the gulf, becomes dead a-head, we see plainly, we are not to have it all our own way.

On Friday evening we left Adelaide, and although we have only sixty miles to do, to get out of the Gulf, that distance is not accomplished even by Sunday night. In short, for seven or eight days after this, the wind was as foul, as if, to use the Irish chief-mate's words, "they had done it from spite." From exultant anticipation of an early arrival in Sydney, we gradually become resigned to an ordinary passage, and at last grow apathetic even under the apprehensions of a very long one. There is nothing for it, but to eat and drink in desperation, and play whist, and loo, and romp with the dog, and set him at the goat—(who sometimes butts the dog over on his back, and makes him howl an almost articulate 'murder')—and fish for barracoota with no other bait than a great staring tenpenny nail, fastened upon a lump of red cedar, in such a manner as to make it an insult to any fish's understanding to lay it before his gills, for their acceptance. And yet these most stupid fish are thus caught by dozens; coming in companies about this simple contrivance, hooking and unhooking themselves, and then coming back again, as if enamoured of the nail, and never seeming to be easy in their minds until they are hauled upon deck, and are opened for salting.

This adverse wind, too, is not without profit in other respects. It is certain that when we *do* get on shore we shall relish it.

No one who has ever slept, or endeavoured to sleep, whilst standing upon his head in a gale of wind at sea,—no one who has ever listened to his neighbour knocking himself to pieces in his cabin, and swearing frightfully during the operation,—no one can have ever shaved at sea, at the risk of amputating his nose, slicing off his chin, or cutting his throat,—no Christian heart that has ever been touched by the sound of that frightful tumble of some very heavy passenger down stairs,—no one who has heard his opposite neighbour crying out from his little hospital of a state cabin to "the steward—"for God's sake to come again;"—no one who has ever lain, crushed, humiliated, almost spirit-broken, upon the top of his own hat, coats, telescope, boots, and Blair's Sermons, all combined into a little chaos of their own, whilst the wind is howling through the rigging, and the raging sea is roaring and leaping its wildest within a few inches of his ear: no one can have seen, done, and heard all these things without acquiring an intense and passionate appreciation, even to very weakness, of his own particular four-poster in his own quiet and unconvulsed bed-room, in the (as it then appears to him at sea) lovely City of Sydney. Thus, "sweet are the uses of our marine adversity."

On our tenth day out, at about eleven o'clock in the morning, we sight a vessel a great way off, with royals and studding-sails set, coming towards us. The practised eye of our captain at once pronounces her, from her general physiognomy, to be the *Dorset* brig, from Sydney, bound for Adelaide. She soon nears us, and we set to work analysing each other with telescopes. As the vessels pass on their different ways, and the captains roar questions and answers at each other through speaking trumpets, what a steady, concentrated, and collective stare, all the people of each vessel bestow on the other! We recognize a Sydney friend on board, and we wonder if he has tumbled out of bed much, during his passage hitherto. Soon the vessels are a great distance from each other on their trackless ways, and still we find our eyes ever falling upon the little *Dorset*, as doubtless the little *Dorset's* eyes are upon us. So absorbing and peculiar is the interest which one box of human beings feels for another, when encountering far away upon the desolate and mighty deep. They look so completely at the mercy of the power to which they have committed themselves; an observation which, in all probability, the *Dorset* also makes upon us.

The next object of interest is Cape Otway, which we can see at about six o'clock in the morning of our twelfth or thirteenth day out. At the same time, we sight two other vessels, a barque and a brig, both beating in the same direction as ourselves, in the endeavour to double the Cape. We soon get near enough to the barque to employ upon her the flag language invented by Captain Marryatt, and we ask her what she is, which is not considered so rude a question at sea as it would be for one stranger to walk up to another, and put the same question on shore. Nevertheless, the barque takes no sort of notice, but scuds away as if she did not see us, which is the first time I ever witnessed one vessel regularly cut another at sea. Our captain is disgusted, and says the barque's a beast. I charitably suggest, that perhaps she has been jolly last night, and is not yet quite up and dressed, and fit for conversation, and this really looks something like the fact, for about an hour after, and long after we have hauled down our flags and retired back upon our own dignity, the barque runs her ensign up, and thus recognises our existence. As, however, she has nothing to say, we suspect she is dumb, and altogether destitute of flags to express an idea: she is a clipper, however, for we hold together for a couple of days, and leave her on the second night after we have made her acquaintance. She was recognised as the *Waratah*, from Adelaide to Port Phillip, and has made the quickest passage of the season, from London to South Australia. As for the brig, a melancholy little tub called the *Union*, we ran away from her altogether, a few hours after we first saw her.

The next afternoon we have a most picturesque thunder storm, which has been brewing all day, in a lurid leaden coloured sky, and comes clattering over our heads at sun-down, in sublime style. Away comes the glorious south-wester sweeping over the deep, as it bursts in the fulness of its power out of the masses of angry cloud behind us. The thunder roars as if it were rolling away into the very vaults of old ocean; the lightnings blaze away and "fork out" their finest patterns, to lend sublimity to the scene. The wind moans and howls a melancholy dirge amongst the rigging, whilst the seas, mounting and curling, come hissing and careering after us, as if they were wishing they might get the little *Phantom*, which, up to everything, takes to her heels at once, and goes foaming over the deep under double-reefed topsails, as if exulting in the excitement of running through the thick of it. This burst, however, soon blows itself out, and in about an hour it sinks into a gentle and fair breeze, with which resuming all sail, we quietly glide into Bass's Straits

In the morning all was a dead calm. Doubts begin to be entertained by some whether we shall ever get to Sydney with such adverse weather. We can scarcely fish with any spirit, nor are we moved much, even by the sight of a large shark, which appears just under the quarter of the vessel, in an attitude of contemplation, as if meditating upon the flavour of the Crown Land Commissioner—by far the juiciest man among us—who, unconscious that he has excited the shark's regards, is hanging listlessly over the side of the vessel. But at this point, when our hopes are at the lowest, our bad luck ends. A cats-paw comes gently crumpling the surface of the sea. It grows to a little breeze. Away we go again. Another large barque is in sight. She is hove to, and we see her broadside on, evidently waiting for us. She lowers a boat as we near her. Her mate comes on board, with his captain's compliments, and wishes to know how our barometer is, for his is very low; and he and his vessel appear to be seized with a kind of shivering fit, at being among the islands of Bass's Straits, with the prospect of thick and dirty weather coming on. Our friend is the *Euphrates*, from London, and wishes to know whether we intend to run. Our captain says certainly, and invites the *Euphrates* to run with him,—as he (our captain) is well acquainted with the part, and expects to get quite free of the islands before sundown. All our captain asks in return is, that the mate of the *Euphrates* will, when she gets to Sydney, report the *Phantom*, as seen in Bass's Straits, which the mate of the *Euphrates*, with the utmost good faith, promises to do. Of course we are all diverted at the mate's delusion, in fancying that he is to get to Sydney first, and in order to show that we have been only quizzing, we first escort the *Euphrates* fairly past the islands, and then we take to our heels again, and run out of sight of her before dark, and never stop until we get to Sydney.

We made the Heads at night. The weather was thick and rainy, and great was the excitement as aloft and below, eyes were distributed about the vessel, looking out for the friendly light,—that light, at the first sight of which, so many a sea and storm-wearied heart, has leaped with an almost childish joy. First the mate, who is aloft, sees and proclaims a light ho!—and to the quick and nervous question of the captain, "Where-away?" answers, on the larboard bow. Presently several others see it, and I work my eyes so desperately hard to see it too, and that so successfully, that at length I see seven or eight lights at least. This particular light, however, proves to be a deceiver, for in a few minutes we find, from the alteration of its bearing, that it is plainly moving, and at last some one exclaims "why it's the *Shamrock*,"—and sure enough it *is* the *Shamrock*, looking, as she passes away in the darkness and mist, like the ghost of a steamer, rather than a steamer itself. Soon, however, the real revolver casts its bright beam across our view, and slowly, and with the faintest breath of wind, we glide towards the harbour. Such was the natural excitement of making land at night, that only two passengers went to bed, and I was not one of them. We pass between the Heads, and astern of the *Sir George Seymour*, lying (with all her contents apparently fast asleep) near the Sow and Pigs. In another half hour we drop our anchor, as we bear up at the Battery Point, and our voyage is at an end.

Can it be possible that night is at an end too, and we have never been to bed? Truly it is so, as Iago says,

Pleasure and action make the hours seem short——

Day begins to dawn, and in this first fresh sober light of morn, with no living thing on the move but ourselves, the harbour looks like some beautiful Italian picture. We have stolen in like a phantom, and people will go down in the morning and find the little clipper looking as composed, as if she had been lying off the Battery Point for a week.

And now all our thoughts are of home. We have been absent from Sydney a month and two days. In that time what may not have occurred? Some of the dear young bright eyes we left behind us, may, whilst we were away, have become quenched for ever. We almost run from the Circular Wharf through the silent and deserted streets, as these fearful thoughts grow upon us. Nobody is yet up in our street, and I reach my own house, but can make nothing of the outside of it. I cannot discover from the expression of the street door whether mutes have been lately standing there, or whether funerals have been lately performed about the premises, so that I am obliged at last to muster up courage and ring the bell.

The imaginary character of such apprehensions, the levity of these papers will sufficiently show. So as I have reached home at last, of which fact some others are probably as glad as I am, I shall at once make my bow to my excellent and good-natured readers, as I write my last words, *Vos valete, et plaudite.*

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS GREEN, THOMAS, AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ancient Coins, with the Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain, &c., 3 vols., also Stuffed Birds and Insects, a Double-barrelled Gun.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Cheese, and Hides.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Land at the Glebe.

COUNTRY SALE.

MR. J. BYRNES.—At the Red Cow Inn, Parramatta, April 13, Cottage and Land in Marsden-street, also, Allotments of the Newlands Estate.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The Court was yesterday opened *pro forma* by Mr. Justice Dickinson, and was adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLICANS' GENERAL LICENSES.—To-day is the last day for lodging applications for publicans' licenses with Mr Delohery, clerk to the licensing meeting for the city and district of Sydney. Unless lodged before four o'clock this afternoon, they will not be in time to be entertained, as the act has specially provided that no applications, before the annual meeting, be received after the first Tuesday in April.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, while Mr. Smith, baker, Hunter-street, was engaged with his workmen in the bakehouse at the rear of his shop, adjoining the tanks, they were surprised to hear a pane of glass break in one of the front windows of the upper rooms over the shop. On going to ascertain the cause they saw a man run off and make his escape in the direction of the tanks, leaving behind him a set of steps, which he had placed between the kerb-stone and the wall under the window, from which he could get in at the same. In order to undo the window fastenings on the inside he broke the pane of glass in it, which gave the alarm. In his hurry to escape he also left a butcher's chopper behind him on the outside sill of the window which he had tried to enter. The time selected by the burglar showed that he was an adept at his calling, as it was during a heavy shower of rain, and at a time when all bakers are generally engaged in their bakehouses. On the cry of stop thief being raised, the constable on duty between Hunter and Bent streets made towards the spot whence the alarm proceeded, but owing to the heavy shower which was falling at that time, he merely saw the loom of the fellow in the distance making his escape by the tanks.

A FEMALE FOOTPAD.—At ten o'clock on Saturday night, as private watchman Joseph Ward was calling the hour at the corner of Elizabeth and Market streets, he saw a woman walk up to a man as if to meet him, on the opposite side of the street, and without saying anything to him knocked him down. Ward walked up to ascertain the cause of such conduct, when the man, whom the lady had under her, and was beating *a la Crib* with her clenched fists, shouted out for help, and that she had just taken half-crown and a pound note from his pocket. Ward seized the virago, and as the man stated, he found, on forcing open her fist, a £1 note with half-crown rolled up in it. Ward took them both to St. James's watch-house, when the man who had been knocked down, stated on seeing the female prisoner, that he recognized her as a woman he had seen shortly before at the bar of a public-house in the neighbourhood, where she must have seen him roll the half-crown up in the note and put it in his pocket, from which she had taken it after knocking him down, as already stated. He also thought he had previously seen her about the Surry Hills, where he resides. The police have since ascertained that she is a female convict named Kezia Hewart, assigned to her husband, and that she lately lived at the Surry Hills.

We are requested by the Chairman of the Committee of the Infirmary to correct an error in the Report of that institution for 1846, in reference to a donation made by the members of the Harmonic Club; the sum is £31 13s. 6d. and not £13 13s. 6d., as stated in the Report. The audited accounts are correct, and the above sum was published at the time as the amount of the donation.

Mr. R. Fawcett begs to call the particular attention of parties interested to his sale of colonial produce, this day, at twelve o'clock, precisely. The wool and tallow have been got up with great care, and the cheese is considered by judges to be superior to any samples that have been sold this season by public auction. On view previous to sale.—*Communicated.*

Mr. Newton has requested us to direct the attention of the trade to his sale of boots and shoes, which takes place, this day, at his rooms, at eleven o'clock.—*Communicated.*

SALE OF LAND AT THE GLEBE.—Our readers are reminded that Mr. Mort sells, at his Rooms, this day, at twelve o'clock, five acres of land at the Glebe.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

WINDSOR.

FIRE.—One of those direful accidents, which happily are of such rare occurrence in this district, fell to the lot of an industrious farming man named Richard Clough, residing on a small farm at M'Grath's Hill, on the Windsor Road, about half a mile from town. It appears that the fire arose in the following manner:—An old superannuate named Roger Humphrey, who rents about two acres of land adjoining Clough's farm, being desirous of burning off the grass from the surface of his *large* domain, set fire to the same on Saturday morning, and the wind blowing a smart gale from the east drove the flames with irresistible rapidity towards the farm-yard at the rear of Clough's house. The place being strewed with straw afforded every facility for ignition, and accordingly before any one was aware of it Clough's hay stack was suddenly discovered on fire. The element soon attached itself to other objects, and a valuable stack of barley came under the devastating influence. A ton of straw and a chaff house, with the fences and pens, soon caught the flames and were shortly laid in ashes. The house in which Clough resided, although not very valuable, also ignited, and before long the roof was wasted into air, and nothing but the bare slab ends left to tell that a house once stood upon the spot. The fire is still burning in a decayed state, but not likely to do further injury; the place presents a most pitiable appearance, and makes one deeply sympathise for the unfortunate man who has suffered by the event. Clough estimates his loss for the farm produce and agricultural implements alone on the ground at £28. This is exclusive of the loss to the landlord by the demolishing of the farmhouse and outbuildings. Had the fire taken place three days previous, Clough's loss would have been double what it now is, for then he had a very large quantity of grain stored on the premises, which luckily he removed on the Tuesday before the accident to more commodious premises. We should not omit noticing that, after most strenuous exertions on the part of Clough and his neighbours, by the use of water, and keeping the place as clear as possible, a very valuable stack of wheat on the ground was saved. This alone has escaped. The cause of the whole of the unfortunate affair is without a doubt attributable to the excessive carelessness of the old man Humphreys, who, although he had no intention of raising a conflagration, ought to be severely reprimanded; and we hope the circumstance will afford a melancholy warning in future to rash people who might hazard such an act as Humphreys has been guilty of. The same man Clough has met with very reverse fortunes in his farming occupations. In 1844 he lost about £100 by the flood submerging the whole of a splendid wheat crop on the same farm, and now he has been almost ruined by a fire, the effects of which are equally as alarming as those of a deluge.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—As a resident in this district named John Noble was sitting on his dray coming towards Windsor, on the Sydney Road, near Box Hill, the leading horse took fright at a dead animal lying across the road, and bolting off, drew the shafter round, and upset the dray on the body of Noble. The poor man lay in this most helpless and distressing state, with the dray over him, for three hours, when a traveller coming up, released him from his dangerous position and brought him to the hospital in Windsor. On being examined, it was found that he had received most dreadful injuries, both internally and externally—his ribs are nearly all broken, also his collar bone, and his flesh mutilated in a shocking manner. He is lying in the hospital in a most dangerous state, and in our opinion it will be the merest chance should he ever recover.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night late, or rather very early on Thursday morning, an old man of seventy years of age, named John Springford, in the employment of Mr. Sheriff, of Macquarie-street, rose from his bed, which stood in an upper loft over the lower flat of the house, and being rather drowsy, arrived at the summit of the ladder before he was aware of it. Making another careless step, over he went, and was precipitated a distance of ten feet, striking himself violently against the step-ladder, and most unfortunately breaking his thigh bone. He was conveyed to the hospital in the morning, but from his advanced years the wound will take a length of time to heal.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Mr. Walker opened his Circulating Library and Reading Room, New street, on Thursday last, and his undertaking has met with most liberal support from the respectable gentlemen of the town.

POLITICS AND PERSONALITY; BEING A FEW GLEANINGS FROM THE SESSION, AND SOME TRAITS OF THE DEBATES.

(From Fraser's Magazine for November.)

IF the secret minds of our leading public men of all parties, could be laid open to the world, the result would be, as we do really believe, a very general admission that they are individually and collectively ashamed of the figure they have cut before the country during the past year. Proofs enough there are that this ought to be their feeling; but a corroborative evidence may be found in the remarkable silence they have all observed as to their own proceedings. Yet there have been few periods within the memory of the present generation of politicians, which might have yielded such fruitful materials to the satirist or the philosopher in politics. No ordinary topics, no ordinary party struggles, have occasioned the excitement, the personal conflicts by which the late session has been characterised. All usual party ties have been broken—even the time-honoured forms and conventional arrangements of either House have been disregarded. A great constitutional crisis has neutralised all secondary considerations. Parties have resolved themselves almost into their original elements, and the House of Commons especially, from having been a collection of organised sections, regulated by fixed opinions and guided by traditionary principles of action, presents an actual chaos, in which each member is left to form fresh alliances, or representatives of class interests are forced to make new combinations, according to their political affinities, while the whole incongruous mass seems but to await the advent of a master mind which shall give it form, and shape, and a definite course of action. From the hour that the Corn Bill was carried and Sir R. Peel ejected, the old and recognised party leaders have been as silent on the political errors of each other as if party feeling were wholly extinguished or effectually in abeyance. Men ranged under opposite banners, or, at least, who formerly served under leaders with hereditary principles and hereditary political systems, have sat opposite each other, it is true;—thus far, the old forms have been adhered to by those who have been most interested and active in keeping them up. But with the ceremonial of opposition the difference has ceased. All beyond has been a mere pretence; and those who but a few months since were, to all appearance, furious foes are now fast friends, perhaps with as little of truth in the semblance. Not that we have not heard, and had reason to deplore, the exhibition during the past session of party animosity in its worst shape—that of rancorous personality. The records of the year will bear down to posterity some of the most remarkable instances of violation of the recognised decencies of free discussion that have happened since the days when the House of Commons debated with closed doors. Of these we shall have occasion presently to speak. But the attacks in question have proceeded from a section—a powerful one, but still only a section—of the House: and although they have been distinguished by singular talent and determination of purpose, yet those who have made them, although personally deserving of high respect, are not yet classed among the recognised party leaders. Parties are almost at a dead-lock.

With the exception of the section of agricultural members and consistent Conservative representatives of towns, who have up to a recent period borne the name of Protectionists, and who would seem to have been kept up to fever heat chiefly by the indomitable perseverance and enduring indignation of Lord George Bentinck, there is no one party so opposed to any other in the present constitution of the House of Commons as to give rise to those settled political animosities which usually band men together for purposes of combined action. There is no body of men now in the House of Commons acting on a clearly defined system. All are the mere sport of accident; and if a minister, or one of those who by courtesy must be called Opposition leaders, throws a bill into the arena, they all fall upon it, each for himself, without organisation or plan, and no calculation can be formed, even at the eleventh hour, of what will be its fate. We speak, of course, in the present tense of the House, as it was before the prorogation. There were outward and visible signs of the confusion of party combinations, almost ridiculous in themselves. Yet they deserve to be placed on record as showing, even more than the most solemn declarations of the individuals concerned, how wholly the spirit of independence has seized upon our public men, and how difficult it will be effectually to reorganise great and powerful parties. We refer to the positions taken up by the most distinguished members, on the re-assembling of the House of Commons after Sir Robert Peel's last resignation. During the former part of the session a faint imitation had been preserved of the old constitutional form, by which the government of the day, and their supporters, sit on one side of the house, while those who expect to succeed to the administration, and their supporters, take the opposite side. It is true that you heard attacks on the Ministers from the benches behind them, whence eulogies were launched on the Opposition leaders; while some of the most sturdy and honest supporters of the Government were to be found swelling the ranks of the nominal opposition, who treated their apparent leaders with contempt. But still there prevailed a parliamentary hypocrisy—a respect for traditionary practise, which caused these elements without affinity to rest in seeming combination. There were on both sides traitors to the forms, although not to the spirit, of the constitution; if, indeed, a more ready solution of this practical paradox might not be found in the suddenness of the crisis, and the studied mystification of the agencies employed, which left independent men no time for reflection, but obliged them to clutch, as if in the dark, at that amount of truth and straightforward policy which lay within their grasp. The ejection of Sir Robert Peel from the Government converted all this latent disorganisation into an open chaos. It was the test which decomposed the various elements, if it had not force enough to form them into new associations. Sudden enmities united with deep-rooted convictions to produce the most absurd and incongruous connexions. With the exception of the immediate followers of the Whigs on the one side, and of Sir Robert Peel on the other (and in neither case were the plighted supporters of the leaders very numerous), the House presented a most ridiculous confusion, in the selection of seats by the different members. It must not be supposed that the choice of a place in the House is so trivial a matter as it might appear. In all popular assemblies it is an important consideration, forming a portion of the data from which statesmen and political thinkers draw their conclusions. With a new member the choice of a position is always a matter of grave thought, as indicating the tendency of his inclinations towards this or that minister or party. With men of longer standing, who have made any figure in the political world, the slightest change in their customary seat, even though it be only to move three or four places down the House, is understood to imply some serious change in their party ties. What, then, must have been the effect of the chequered aspect of parties at the time to which we refer? The intentions of the parties were conveyed, not so much by a change as by a general retention of their seats; instead of then passing across the House, according to custom, on the change of ministry. Still, some passed over; which made the stopping of the others still more significant. For instance, Lord George Bentinck, Lord John Manners, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. George Bankes, and the great majority of the Protectionists, continued to occupy the same seats, below the first gang way, on the government side; notwithstanding that the ministerial benches were filled by their hereditary antagonists. On the other hand, many men who had been reckoned as staunch members of the Whig party, still held their seats on the Opposition bench, side by side with their former Conservative opponents. We may mention Mr. Bernal as one striking instance, while Mr. Bernal Osborne went over with the Whigs, although he had developed much more decided tendencies towards Radicalism than his father. The Radicals, if we can speak of them as a party at all, were ludicrously dispersed and divided. Mr. Hume and Mr. Williams were to be found on the Whig benches, while Mr. Wakley, Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Roebuck, and a host of others, remained in a position which now ranged them with the supporters of Sir Robert Peel. The Irish members were similarly divided. Some of the Repealers were to be seen speaking from behind Lord John Russell, while many of their quondam Orange enemies sat in a line with them, among Lord George Bentinck's followers. Other Repealers and other Orangemen might be found on the Opposition benches, some having kept their original seats, while others had gone over with Sir Robert Peel. Individual cases of caprice there were which could not be accounted for. Some of the most staunch followers of Sir Robert Peel, during his pro-Corn law policy, remaining with the Whigs, avowedly for the purpose of carrying out free-trade principles; whilst others, who had given a warm support to his new principles, went with him across the House: a course the more unintelligible on their part, because it was voluntary, when, with their late chief, it was the result of compulsion.

We have cast a retrospective glance at these, which may be considered as only a part of the mechanics of politics, because they proved, at the time, more than argument could have done, the total break-up of parties in the House of Commons. Such a state of things accounts at once for the singular moderation exhibited by the leaders of the old parties in the House. It explains, also, why neither a Lyndhurst nor a Peel, on the one side, nor a Palmerston or a Russell, on the other, has thought fit to pass the political transactions of the year under review, according to custom. Such proceedings are never regulated by the abstract right and wrong of the case. They are instituted for the sole purpose of gaining applause for the party to which the exhibitioner for the time being belongs; and there is no attempt made to balance, in good faith, the advantage and the mischief which the legislation of the year may have produced. A political review of the session must necessarily rest upon party views of public questions. Appeals to fixed and recognised principles of action, and comparisons of the short comings to them, of opponents, must form the staple of a retrospection of the kind. But where there are no parties, and no recognised principles of action; where there are but the wrecks of systems, and combinations floating on the surface; whence the grounds or the objects of such appeals? The necessity of the case, not the inclinations of partisans, has made them dumb: for the same anarchy which confuses the past also clouds the future. Politicians can with difficulty explain what they were; they are afraid to look at what they are; and they are utterly without guide or compass as to what they shall be. The chief cause of strife during many years past having been suddenly, almost miraculously, removed by Sir Robert Peel, nothing else has come to supply the vacuum. In the absence of any great popular movement which might show the hidden tendencies of public opinion, no field is left but one of the most vague speculation. We have not any materials on which to rest support or opposition. Each man, of course, has his own set of principles, to which he is disposed to adhere as long as he can; but he knows not how soon he may be borne, on an irresistible current, in a direction contrary to his wishes. A studied mystery conceals the purposes of all party leaders—a mystery so obtrusive as almost to amount to mystification. To this hour we know not what policy the present Government intend to pursue, after they have finally beaten their small remnant of Sir Robert Peel's ore into their own characteristic plate. Of the right honorable baronet's own intentions the public are equally ignorant. He, too, has preserved a significant silence. Had he suddenly plunged from a high cliff into deep waters, and dived there, he could not have been more entirely lost to view than he was from the moment he abdicated his self-raised throne until the close of the session. He was but seldom in the House, and when there, not even the most silent members could seem more indifferent to the proceedings. It might be weariness; it might be magnanimous disgust; it might be that he thought it only fair to let the Whigs trade on the wreck of their own capital; it might be that he believed the most effectual way of neutralising the sympathy which his anticipation of their policy had excited was to let them have the opportunity of matching their administrative strength with his; or, it might be—and this we think the most probable case—that a prudent reserve was, he saw, the best policy for him to adopt. But whatever may have been the cause the fact is certain, that he carefully excluded himself from all political strife, till from having had his name bruited abroad to all the corners of the earth, he came to be almost forgotten, except by the grateful or the indignant few who would now and then inquire in a tone of wonder, "What has become of Sir Robert Peel?" But whether he was gardening at Tamworth, or gone to Italy, or buying pictures, or silently laying the foundation for new political alliances, no man seemed to know, and very few to care.

The Protectionists, that is to say, the followers of Lord Stanley and Lord George Bentinck, are equally indefinite, though more talkative, as to their future policy. Whether it is to be one of reaction, or only of revenge, no man can yet say. If we might hazard a guess, it would be, that as in the case of private individuals, their excessive morality has brought them into a scrape. Human nature cannot sustain long such an amount of political virtue as they have bound themselves to; nor can such exalted moral indignation expend itself without some organised but embarrassing party action. Their practice, however, must have a hard struggle to keep pace with their professions; and these are as yet so vague, so tinged with retrospective fury and prospective passion, as to afford an unsafe ground even for speculation on their probable conduct. To restore our commercial system to the basis of a century ago—to retrace the steps of all the greatest statesmen of later years—to repeal, in fact, the repeal bill, this is what they threaten; and we are very far from saying that if they could succeed in their object they would not be rendering good service to their country. But as well might a child's finger strive to stay a falling rock. We are in the course of a revolution, and if a reaction comes it will not be immediately.

In this general reserve of public men—a reserve which has been shared by public writers—we do not mean to plunge anew into the strifes and turmoil of the last eight months. We are not about to take one side or the other, as between the Bentincks, the Peels, and the Russels; and to renew, on behalf of either of them, that advocacy which each has from time to time deserved. Our own principles are too well known to allow a doubt that this abstinence proceeds from any disposition to concede the great principles of a Conservative policy, or those bulwarks of the constitution which, although some of the outworks were assailed and have been yielded, still remain firm as rocks, if the sapper and miner is even now meditating his insidious attack. We abstain from any didactic or dogmatic assertion of the merits or demerits of past policy, or of what the policy of the aristocratic party in this country should hereafter be, simply because there is no practical necessity for entering on such questions. Yet we do propose to pass the leading occurrences of the session in review. It will be, however, with objects which are, to a certain extent, novel. We shall do so with the view of noticing events, some calling for very severe censure, some for sincere praise. Strong political feelings having been excited; aspersions have been made upon individual character which ought not to pass current for truth without inquiry; and personalities and breaches of confidence have been indulged in and resorted to, to an extent demanding very heavy reprobation. In no session within our recollection have the proceedings tended so much to lower the character of parliament. A beginning has been made in a course which, if pursued, will lead to the most disastrous and degrading results. On the other hand, there has been so much of dramatic interest in the great party movements of the session; character has been so much brought out and contrasted; talent has been so unexpectedly developed, and in such new quarters; that although political necessities do not demand a retrospection, personal recollections invite one. We shall, therefore, compromise for our silence on the politics of the session in the expression of a positive judgment, or a pledge for the future, by a review of what may be termed the *personnel* of politics, which will, we think, be found to yield matter at once for amusement and for grave reflection. If, too, we can add brief materials for an impartial consideration of the real position of the guiding minds of the country during the recent crisis, we shall have rendered our readers a much greater and more difficult service than by an indulgence in useless criminations, or impotent, because objectless, political diatribes. A rapid glance at the chief incidents in the great drama of the session will fitly embody our remarks.

At this distance of time, when the strife is over, the whole plot developed, and the *dénoûment* declared, it is not easy to recall the feelings with which the opening of the session was anticipated. Thoughtful men had long foreseen that the question of Corn law repeal could not be much longer evaded by the legislature. The commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, the declaration of his chief coadjutors in favour of free trade in the abstract, had pointed in that direction for some time past. Those who clung to the existing system refused to see in the deeds of the Premier intentions which his words belied: they preferred to believe in his guarded protestations, because they felt that they had a sort of security in the disgrace attaching to open and flagrant violations of party ties. Other men saw more clearly, and acted more resolutely. Lord Ashley, in particular, sounded the alarm by offering to resign his seat, with the avowal of his conviction that the corn-laws were doomed. Still, neither the Protectionists nor the Free-traders could be brought to believe that the crisis was so imminent. There was, on the one side, an obstinacy, on the other an unbelief, equally infatuated. But soon came portents from all quarters. Lord John Russell's letter, Lord Morpeth's adhesion to the League, the sudden and, as it proved, the authentic announcement in *The Times*, all prepared the public mind for some great movement connected with the Corn laws, though men were not even yet able to conceive the extent of Sir Robert Peel's subsequent policy, so habituated had they become to the belief that concessions were only to be wrung from the aristocracy at the point of the sword. We pass over the intermediate proceedings, the discussions in the cabinet, the expulsion of the upright dissentients; the ministerial resignation, appointments, and reappointments; the coquetting of Sir Robert Peel with a project that had become almost necessary as a climax to his fame with posterity; his pretended desire that the early friends of free trade should profit by the maturity of their charge, and the onerous reluctance under which he masked his keen delight when the small obstacles which he had himself set in their path proved too strong for their disorganised powers;—we pass these over, pregnant though they are with subjects for reflection on the small finesse to which honourable men resort, that they may make their private purposes square with the honesty and simplicity of English public opinion,—in order to come at once to the opening scene in the melo-dramatic play, the compound of the tragic and the absurd, which was to occupy the session.

When, on the 27th of January, Sir Robert Peel rose in a House of Commons, which presented from floor to ceiling one living mass of human beings, instinct with excited curiosity, he had, up to that moment, adhered to that artful and successful practice which had hitherto characterised his policy as a minister. As a counteraction to the inconveniences of anticipating popular discussion, he had always maintained a profound secrecy as to the principle and details of his several plans, until their announcement to the representatives of the people. It was this solitary retentiveness, this determined reserve, that first procured him recognition as a master by the nation. There was something of magnanimity; there was a grasp of power, and an acceptance of responsibility; that accorded with the bold and chivalrous feelings of the English people. In words there might be plausibility and evasiveness, in eloquence there might be mediocrity, in the architecture of his policy there might seem to be fragility and patchwork, but in the mode of proposing his plans to the people there was a lofty indifference to personal consequences, and even to conventional practice, that raised him as a minister above his rivals. These impressions were fresh in the public mind; and such was their force that he, who but a few months before had been openly taunted with being only the foremost man in an age of mediocrity, was now expected, as a matter of course, to propose something that should be grand and comprehensive in itself, while at the same time it should effectually settle the question. Into the political merits or demerits of that plan we need not again enter. Of its boldness and magnitude there cannot be two opinions. Whatever opprobrium fell on its author, no man found it profitable to attempt to throw ridicule on the plan itself. The mind recoils from contemplating the awful position in which Sir Robert Peel placed himself at that time. He had been charged with having been the insidious enemy of the aristocracy, whom he had so long led: he was now about to tear from them one of their most cherished, though dangerous, privileges. The previous four years had been spent in bringing about, gradually, by the slow and piecemeal introduction of new measures, a disorganisation of old party ties

and arrangements, which might the better prepare the House of Commons for the reception of the broad end of the wedge. He had thus incurred a double responsibility of the most serious kind: he had pulled down what existed, and must replace it with a new edifice. Perhaps, too, he looked at the measure he was about to propose, not as a mere matter of figures, not as a merely commercial question, but as one of a most serious constitutional importance. If it be true that Sir Robert Peel believed that the passing of the Reform Bill was but the procursor of a withdrawal of all exclusive privileges from the aristocracy, he might consider that the step which he was about to take was, in fact, giving its first full significance to that great revolutionary measure. He might feel that if those privileges must be sacrificed, it was better that the landed aristocracy should appear to yield them by voluntary concession, than that that they should be wrung from them by external influence acting through popular agitation. But he knew that in taking the lead in thus saving them from defeat and degradation, he was exposing himself to the certainty of the most injurious imputations; though, perhaps, even he never anticipated that party animosity would be allowed to go the length of such acrimonious personality. Here were difficulties enough to stagger the strong-minded man. But Sir Robert Peel had added to them others of his own creation. He had construced a scheme of pretexts for Corn-law repeal, which were transparent to all the world, while they sealed the mouths of different objectors; but which had to be treated by him, throughout the debates, as if they were serious and solemn truths, although at every step he ran the hazard of refutation and exposure. In the boldness of his course, the skill shewn in the means employed was overlooked. Yet how well was the coming potato disease used as a stimulus to popular feeling, and at the same time as a check to class-selfishness! And the three years' grace to the agriculturists, coupled with the pretended measures of compensation—what could be more skilfully devised to evade substantial concessions while stopping complaints? The whole of the accessories of the actual plan were ingeniously calculated to supply pretexts to hide a hard political necessity, the existence of which it would not have been either politic or dignified to avow. The more complicated and fictitious the pretences, the greater the personal responsibility of the minister who resorted to them rather than tell the nation an unpalatable fact. Looked at with these views, the speech which ushered in this plan was one of the most remarkable ever delivered in parliament. The more mediocrity can be discovered in it, the more striking, by contrast, is its artful coherency, as a network of pretexts to catch the sympathies or entangle the arguments of members of all parties. On the hypothesis that Sir Robert Peel was quite sincere in adopting the course he did—that he was uninfluenced by ambitious motives on the one hand, or on the other by revenge towards those who had openly threatened to eject him from office if he attempted to repeal the Corn-laws—still the whole plan, the speech which introduced, and the policy by which it was carried out, must be admitted to have been admirably adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the times. Whichever way the case is looked at, Sir Robert comes out of it with no ordinary claims on the attention of his countrymen. If we award him praise on the moral grounds involved, by admitting his sincerity, we must recognise the singular courage displayed in so hazardous a disruption of party ties; if we censure him on the moral grounds and assume deliberate treachery, as some of his more violent detractors have done, we cannot refuse to bear testimony to the statesman-like skill which marked his whole proceedings. Such were the views with which the speech in question was received by the House, with the exception of a few disappointed Whigs, who were not so magnanimous as their leader, and of the chief members of the agricultural party, who saw, in the conduct of the Premier, only a repetition of that policy which, on the question of Emancipation, had shivered the Tory party into fragments but a few years before. The hot and eager resentment of these gentlemen, indignant at what they conceived to be a deliberate breach of the contract by which they had engaged to serve the Conservative leaders, would not brook one hour's delay. In vain did Sir Robert Peel ask, as a favour due to the importance of the plan, that all discussion should be postponed for a week. It was refused; and the anger of the betrayed Protectionists found vent in speeches from Lord Ingestre, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Scott, Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Benett, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Mr. George Bankes, and others, wherein they peremptorily withdrew their support from the Government. In the Upper House, the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham, and other peers, had spoken out in language not to be mistaken; and, during the week of parliamentary interregnum which immediately followed, a host of resignations of offices under government and places about the court, the retirement from parliament of Sir Thomas Freemantle and Lord Ashley, and several county members, still more significantly showed the fearful ravages which the new policy of the cabinet had made in the Conservative ranks. The premier was told, by means even more intelligible than words, that he must prepare for a desperate and deadly struggle.

We are not about to hazard a tedious detail of the debates which ensued, or of the other proceedings of the season, but only to recall a few of the most striking points and the considerations to which they give rise.

On Monday, the 9th of February, the premier's week of grace expired, and the debate on the plan was renewed. In the interval it had been canvassed throughout the country, and the Whigs were obliged to affect a satisfaction with it which they were far from feeling. The League gave it a frank and generous support, as well indeed they might, for they had no right to expect such a concession for many months, perhaps years, to come; but the agricultural body, almost to a man, resented the measure as an encroachment on their rights and just privileges, rendered more odious by the treachery which had accompanied it. The first symptom of the strong feelings that afterwards ran riot in the debates, showed itself during a speech of Mr. Sidney Herbert's in favour of the plan on this very evening, a speech singularly weak and inadequate to the occasion. A strong disapprobation was felt towards this young gentleman: from his former protestations, it was considered that he of all men ought not to have been guilty of tergiversation. Accordingly, when, in the course of his speech, he incidentally spoke of the "honour" of those who were engaged in supporting the measure, a burst of derision, such as is seldom heard, even in the House of Commons, was directed against him, and he must at once have seen in it the exposure of all the sophisms by which he had endeavoured to reconcile himself to his sudden abandonment of principle. Up to this time the Protectionists had been so staggered by the defection of all their recognised leaders, that they had not had the courage to choose others. There appeared a singular dearth, not so much of talent as of *tactique*, in their ranks. It was at this moment that Mr. Stafford O'Brien agreeably surprised the House by making a singularly able speech against the policy of Sir Robert Peel, a sort of protest by agriculture and its time-honoured associations against the new ideas and new systems now first adopted in deference to the growing power of the manufacturing interest. But of all the speeches made in this, the second week of the great debate, that of Sir James Graham excited the most astonishment. People were curious to know how the statesman who wrote in early life the most furious attacks on agricultural privileges, and had answered them in his later years by the most solemn arguments in support of those rights, would justify his return to the old, deserted ways. The dilemma was raised by Lord Worsley, who quoted, amidst the merriment of a convulsed House, the right honourable secretary's former pro-Corn-law speeches. Sir James Graham took the only course that was really open to him. He at once flung all consistency overboard, by avowing, that as he had changed his opinions all his former speeches went for nothing. The *naiveté* of this declaration convulsed the House. Strange to say, it rather repaired the damaged character of the right honourable baronet; for it was felt that at last he had in his public life, in however unworthy a cause, taken a straightforward course. Sir Robert Peel, true to his character, exhibited much more respect for the parliamentary decencies. Although, in reality, violating consistency and political honour as much as Sir James Graham, he did make the avowal. After a fortnight's protracted debating, the premier made a second speech, in which, with singular skill and art, he went over the ground and summed up the advances made on either side. In tones significant of a somewhat tardy compunction, he alluded to his conduct towards his party, thus so far propitiating public opinion, which had been outraged by the hardihood of his tergiversation; but, after a recapitulation, with all the solemn earnestness of one who really believed in them, of the grounds on which he first had rested the proposed repeal, he wound up with an attack, in detail, on those to whom he had just apologised in the mass, holding them up to ridicule for previous inconsistencies of their own, which he affected to regard as being at least equal to any of which he had been guilty. Up to this time there had been but little personality in the speeches on either side. Hard hitting and sweeping charges had abounded; but all acrimony was tempered by that moderation and regard to decency which the forms of Parliament require, and which are as necessary to free discussion as its very freedom. Now, however, the first stone was cast by Mr. Shaw, in a vigorous but violent speech, in which he imputed, in direct terms, political treachery and cowardice to the Premier and the Home Secretary. This attack, with the subsequent retaliations and recriminations it engendered, first gave that coarse and ungentlemanly tone to the discussions for which the past session was painfully remarkable.

By the time the third week of the great debate had nearly closed, the Protectionists seemed to recover suddenly from their paralysis. No longer a scattered, though brave and angry host, they had found a leader in Lord George Bentinck. But they had rallied too late. All the mischief had been done. Half the talent they afterwards showed, had it been brought earlier into the field, would have made their defeat less inglorious than it proved, when, on a division, they saw arrayed against them a majority of ninety-seven. This, the first act of the great sessional drama, was closed by a final tableau of deep dramatic and personal interest,—the reconciliation of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Cobden. Need we remind our readers of the heartless, theatrical parade with which the Premier, closely after the assassination of Mr. Drummond, and while in a paroxysm of exaggerated fear, had flung at Mr. Cobden the charge of having, by declamatory appeals, sanctioned the idea that his (Sir R. Peel's) life alone stood then between the people and "cheap bread?" or the utter moral paralysis with which the horror-struck leader of the League received the unexpected and unfounded charge, when, pale and powerless, he stammered forth an abrupt but unemphatic denial? Why did Sir Robert Peel delay until the night when he knew the principle for which Mr. Cobden had struggled would be carried, a retractation which ought to have been instantaneous? Do politics so blunt the moral sense, even in the best men, that the most sacred duties and obligations of honour are made subservient to them, that Justice herself must be the hand-maid of Opportunity? To Mr. Cobden's honour be it said, that this tardy withdrawal, which took him quite as much by surprise as the original charge, was received by him in a hearty English spirit of charity and good-will, and that he gratified the House and the country by a few words of frank and manly forgiveness. The first charge was a blot on Sir R. Peel's fair parliamentary fame: its withdrawal served as an agreeable termination to a protracted and most tedious debate, and diverted attention for a brief period from the more fatal disputes of the hour.

Thus far all had gone triumphantly for the minister, whose success appeared to be in inverse ratio to his right to expect it. So it was in the discussions on the tariff which followed, and in those on the first and second reading of the Corn Bill, although the Protectionists, headed by Lord George Bentinck, showed more power of resistance and obstruction than they had had credit for. But soon was to come a check—a new element in the plot—on which, as on a pivot, all ultimately turned. The Irish Coercion Bill came down from the Lords, and the Home Secretary stopped the progress of the Corn Bill, to give it a first reading. The obstinate resistance of the Irish members, carried to the extreme of parliamentary license, gave Lord George Bentinck and his party the opportunity of showing their magnanimity by voting with the Government; while the Whigs, though pledged to the principle of coercion, gratified their party hatred by opposing them. Still, obstruction prevailed; and the Corn-bill was effectually held in check by the new-comer. By the end of the Easter recess Sir Robert Peel, for the first time since the commencement of the campaign, began to be spoken of with ridicule. But patience, and the opportune incarceration of Mr. Smith O'Brien, at last overcame the difficulty, and the Corn-bill was allowed to be read a third time and sent up to the Lords, where it received a most fair and temperate discussion. Lord Stanley, in particular, shewed as completely a mastery of temper as entirely to contradict popular prejudices that till then had almost universally prevailed.

With the month of June commenced the third act of this eight months' drama. The principle of the Corn-bill having been affirmed in the House of Lords, the Whigs, by whose aid it had been carried in the Commons, considered themselves at liberty to gratify their party feelings, and even to make a push for office. They found only too ready an ally in Lord George Bentinck, who had already girded himself up to the final assault by which Sir Robert Peel was to be sacrificed. A signal retribution was already prepared. It could only be attained by the most open and flagrant dereliction of principle, but for that the hungry and the angry parties to the coalition cared not in their ambition and their wrath. A fortnight of the most violent personalities, on which we will presently speak, heralded the final catastrophe, and protracted the time, until, on the 25th of June, the Corn bill was finally adopted as law. The parties by whom the act of retribution on the premier had been planned, had so arranged as to preserve the dramatic unities as regarded the very hour of the sacrifice. Fate was burlesqued in the grand coincidence by which Sir Robert Peel was defeated on the Coercion-bill in the very moment of his triumph on the Corn-bill. But all this was accomplished by an abandonment of principle in the contracting parties which was one of the worst features of the proceedings of the session. Sir Robert Peel, however, in his final speech, announcing his resignation, took full revenge,—on the Whigs, for claiming for his own intentions the merit which would attach to their future policy, a policy which he left it to be supposed they had prevented him from carrying out,—on the Protectionists, by pledging an overwhelming majority of the House to prospective legislation wholly opposed to their principles.

The rest of the session was a mere hurried clearance of business—a hasty and imperfect discharge of inevitable duties. With the exception of the Sugar-duties repeal, which was carried by a hypocrisy and an abandonment of recorded moral and religious obligations, as shameless as the proceedings on the Corn laws; and of the Irish measures, to discuss which is not within the scope of this article; the legislation adopted was of the most harmless order of routine, and the two Houses were prorogued with a decent abstinence from self-gratulation, which was but a poor atonement for the many moral and political obliquities, and the personal degradations, to which the session had given birth.

It is difficult, even now, to unravel the tissue of inconsistencies and contradictions which this brief summary of the proceedings of the session discloses. Since the year 1829 there had not been so serious a difference between the Conservatives and their leaders as that which Sir Robert Peel provoked. One solution of the phenomenon lay in the fact that a portion of the aristocracy were more disposed than the rest to advance with the times; another assumed that it was to be ascribed to the most base, personal, and political treachery. But whatever might have been the merit or demerit of the object, the means by which it was to be attained could not be approved of. Sir Robert Peel could only carry his plan by uniting with foes against whom he had protested all his life, against friends and followers, whom he had as often led to victory. Political necessity could scarcely reconcile the nation to such a spectacle of moral degradation; and the prime minister himself, although necessarily popular with the middle and lower classes, obtained that popularity only by the sacrifice of his own integrity. He was more feared than respected. He had to make his peace with the people of England; but it was at the expense of those claims to respect which the English nation more than any other, cherish. The gross and sudden inconsistency of Sir Robert Peel and his cabinet, however, was not the only instance in which the degradation of parties and of public men exhibited itself during the past session. The sacrifice of long-cherished principles and opinions to mere party combinations became general. For instance, the Whigs, throughout their political career, however much they might have coquetted with the Irish Liberals, had always expressed their determination to put down murder and outrage in Ireland. For this purpose they had passed so many Coercion-bills, that coercion was almost identified with Whig government of Ireland. But when the first reading of the Peel Coercion-bill was proposed, although it was at a time when murder and outrage were rife in Ireland to an extent almost unprecedented, they utterly sacrificed all principles and protestations to the one sinister object of harassing the minister. Yet at the very time they were doing this they were declaring themselves determined to do nothing that could impede the progress of the Corn-bill, although, in fact, a majority on the Coercion-bill against Sir Robert Peel must have led at least to delay, if not to a dissolution of parliament. From the Whigs we turn to the Protectionists, whose outraged feelings invested them, up to a certain point, with a moral dignity that excited strong sympathy in their behalf throughout the country. When in a speech remarkable for its lofty tone and manly eloquence, Lord George Bentinck refused to join the Whigs against the Coercion-bill, but declared that however much the agricultural body had been betrayed by the ministers, they would not so far forget their public duty in private revenge as to refuse them powers for the protection of life and the preservation of order;—when this course was taken by the Protectionists, they indeed secured public sympathy. It was felt how their spirited and noble-minded conduct deepened the insult and injury already done them, and in proportion as they rose in public esteem the ministry began to fall. But a very brief period exposed them also to censure. When the Coercion bill again came on for discussion, the noble lord who had before spoken with such noble earnestness on behalf of law and order was now found prepared to vote against the measure he had before supported—to cast all considerations to the winds that could interfere with the full accomplishment of party revenge. Thus was a disgraceful rivalry in tergiversation kept up by the three great parties in the House, although each was jealous lest the others should outstrip them in these petty manœuvres. One more instance of this wholesale forgetfulness of political honour, and we have done with the painful record. We allude to the course taken by all parties on the Sugar question. The most offensive hypocrisy is that in which moral and religious considerations are simulated. What an amount of this offence must have been accumulated by those who formerly put forward the anti-slavery pretext as a reason for refusing to alter the sugar duties, but who now, with a disgraceful facility, abandoned all those pretences—nay, even turned them into ridicule! With the exception of the speeches of some few noble and honourable-minded men, who preserved their consistency on the one side o the other, the debates on Lord John Russell's Sugar-duties-bill were actually revolting to the moral sense of the public With such examples before us, where is confidence hereafter to be placed?

To counterbalance these derelictions of principle, there was one great moral lesson in the proceedings of the session. Statesmen have been taught, in the person of no less illustrious and successful a man than Sir Rober Peel, that if they break their pledges retribution must come. Even assuming the late premier's motives to have been solely patriotic, so glaring a violation of all party ties could not be allowed to pass unpunished Let us hope that the means resorted to by both the Whigs and the Protectionists had this moral end in view. It would discharge them of much of their obliquity.

Personality has been even a more marked and a more degrading feature of the session than political tergiversation. Isolated instances there have been, from time to time, of indulgence in much more violent conduct, but they have proceeded from men in comparatively inferior stations as politicians: never has this low order of political attack been indulged in so extensively by men in a high position as during the past year. Passing over a multitude of minor cases, we will glance at one or two of the most striking. For instance, Mr Shaw, a man holding a very high position—a judge, a privy councillor, the representative of an university—had expressed very strong disapproval of the conduct of ministers. Upon this, Sir James Graham, on the 27th of March, rose and imputed to him impure personal motives,—insinuated that his anger arose not from public considerations, but from his having been refused a retiring allowance as recorder of Dublin, and also the secretaryship for Ireland. At least, if the attack meant anything, this was its purport. This was bad enough, as coming from a cabinet minister, and of course it provoked Mr Shaw to reply. He denied the charge, of course; but added, that if it were true, the divulging a private and confidential communication to produce a temporary triumph in debate was *utterly unbecoming the feelings of a gentleman*. He added, that his feelings towards the home secretary were those of ——; but he was not allowed to finish the sentence. Surely such proceedings as these must be checked, or the British House of Commons will ere long be reduced to the level of an American assembly.

The other case we shall select is one we refer to with great pain, because the person offending is a nobleman who has greatly distinguished himself, and has rendered good service to his party and to the country. But Lord George Bentinck has used language during the session which must be put a stop to. The range of allowable severity is quite wide enough for all legitimate resentment. Lord George has stepped beyond it. His rancour has almost gone the length of provoking personal hostility; it certainly would, if Sir Robert Peel had not sunk all other considerations in his single determination to carry the Corn-bill. The speech of the noble lord on the 8th June, when he finally declared his determination to oust the minister, was an outrage on parliamentary decency; it well deserved the rebuke administered by Sir Robert Peel But Lord George Bentinck's attack was mildness itself compared with what was said by Mr. Disraeli during the following week. He went the length of charging Sir R Peel with a wilful and deliberate perversion of a part of an old speech of his, in the corrected copy furnished by him to Hansard. This was nothing less than a distinct and direct charge of fraud; and we venture to predict, that if the tendency to make out charges is not stopped at the outset, the House of Commons, instead of being, as it proudly boasts, an assembly of the first gentlemen in Europe, will dwindle into a collection of the most choice specimens of a very opposite order of society. While on this subject of personality, need we recall to the reader's mind the singular coarseness of Lord George Bentinck's attack on Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Ripon, the reckless imputation of the most corrupt motives against the most honourable men? Not the least evil of these scenes is that they provoke rejoinders in the same spirit, and that men who ought to be above such courses will, in a moment of natural indignation, forget their own self-respect in replying. This was the case when Lord Lyndhurst condescended to bandy abuse with Lord George Bentinck. But enough of this painful subject.

The session has developed much parliamentary talent. Of the singular rise and sudden eminence of Lord George Bentinck enough has been said His cleverness as a tactician was even more remarkable than his eloquence or his information. In Mr. Stafford O'Brien, too, the House has discovered a valuable acquisition. Captain Layard, also, has displayed much popular talent, and a degree of perseverance and tact which must push him forward. Mr. Seymour and Mr. Scott also developed unexpected talents for debate. The Irish party have derived debating strength in the person of Mr. Macarthy, the new member for Cork. One speech of his, for concentrated thought, pointed and antithetical language, and, above all, for extreme eloquence in delivery, produced a great effect, and gave him at once a position; at no very great distance, he would even bear comparison with Mr. Shiel. On the other hand, we have to record the evident decay of Mr. O'Connell's physical, nay, even of his mental powers. As a debater, he is comparatively extinguished. Mr. Cobden's constitution also, seems to have given way in the very moment of victory.

The real party contests of the session have been contemptible when compared with the importance of the crisis. They have all turned upon paltry personalities. This was but a necessary consequence of the art and finesse used by the premier in getting up his plan, and propping it with transparent pretexts. It has been the most trying scene of Sir Robert Peel's arduous career. Indeed, an opinion very generally prevails that he does not desire to resume office, but that if he did, he might be prime minister if he liked. Of what party? If past treachery did not forbid future confidence, we might answer,—of the Conservatives; for there is yet much to be defended. The censure passed on Sir Robert Peel is not grounded so much on his policy as on its inconsistency with his past professions. Although he has lost moral influence with his party, he has gained ground as a statesman—has shown a strong will and a definite purpose. He has certainly inspired vast numbers with the belief that he is the only man to govern the country. Even those who most reprehend his proceedings are beginning to urge that the Corn-laws formed no essential part of a Conservative system of policy—that Sir Robert Peel saw they must go, and took means to anticipate the catastrophe rather than be overwhelmed in it. On the other hand we must not over-estimate the facile triumphs of a Bentinck or a Disraeli. The best speeches of the latter were those in which he attacked Sir Robert Peel for mediocrity, and a timid policy as a statesman; yet as soon as the premier adopts the only bold course open to him, he turns round and makes the charge of treachery. And of Lord George Bentinck it should be remembered, that to attack is always an easy task; for you take everything for granted, and have nothing to prove; you have only to assert and to vituperate. Politics are growing to be a more noble pursuit. They are more removed from the sphere of court caballing or caprice, and cabinet intrigue, and are more and more open to the influence of public opinion. New laws of political morality are thereby rendered necessary. One significant fact must have been remarked. Sir Robert Inglis, although he deprecated, more in sorrow than in anger, the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, adopted a very moderate tone throughout the session. Does he perceive that the Whigs are already preparing an organisation against the Church, beginning with the Irish branch of the Establishment, and foresees therefore a reunion of the Conservative party in its defence? If so, his evident desire not to exasperate Sir Robert Peel, or to drive him beyond the pale of Conservatism, may be accounted for.

NEW ZEALAND HYDROGRAPHY.

Extract from the Remarks of H.M.S *North Star*, Captain Sir E Home Bart, R.N.

(*From the Naval Magazine for November.*)

On the first of August the *North Star* sailed for Auckland, New Zealand, where she anchored on the 10th, the winds were from north to south, by the west, and once south by east; south-west, west, and north-west, were the prevailing winds. The first three days the weather was fine, after which there was a succession of strong gales and fresh breezes, with squalls and rain, and fine weather. On the 4th the breeze being light at south by east with fine weather, it shifted to south and south-west, and came on to blow; and on the 5th blew hard, shifting to south, and returning to south-west, moderating at west, west-north-west, and north, with light airs and fine weather.

On the 6th and 7th it blew hard, coming on from north, when it was fine; shifting to north-west, and increasing at west and west-south-west, and south-west; after which it moderated, but strong breezes from the same quarters continued until sheltered by the land. The barometer had fallen gradually from 29·97 on the 1st until noon on the 3rd, when it was 29·62; it then rose during the 4th, and at 8 A.M. on the 5th stood at 30 inches, and fell by noon on the day following to 29·60, and then continued to rise gradually to 30·12 by 8 A.M. upon the 10th. The thermometer between the 1st and 12th ranged between 54° and 67°.

On the morning of the 8th we were off the Three Kings, a group of high barren rugged rocks of different sizes; having rounded the northern extremity of the island, the water was smooth, and the weather very fine. After rounding the North Cape, at 1 P.M., a course was shaped for Cape Brett, east-south-east; the land of North Cape is high, sloping off on the inside to a long low neck of land, forming the north extreme of Doubtless Bay. Cape Brett is a barren high pointed headland, with a small island off it by which it may be known. This cape was passed at 9 A.M., and the group of islands called the Poor Knights at two A.M. They are rugged islands of moderate height. At daylight passed between the Hen and Chickens and Bream Head, the first a most remarkable group of islands, as the latter is a headland, high and rugged in the extreme; large fragments of basaltic rock piled up in most fantastic forms, which vary their appearance as the ship passes them. This done, the Great and Little Barrier Islands open, and a low flat-topped rock is to be looked for a-head. Off Bream Head and the islands Poor Knights and Hen and Chickens, the greatest abundance of the finest bream, or schnapper, with other fish, are to be caught with hook and line.

The space between Bream Head and Cape Rodney is a bay of considerable depth, the land at the back hilly, and like the rest which we had passed, clothed with trees to the top. The Great Barrier Island is rather high, and is remarkable for its copper ore. Cape Rodney is of moderate height and considerable extent, terminating in a bluff, within which at a distance of about ten miles there is a harbour, called Motu-ka-ka, which is said to be good. Passing on towards the harbour of Waitemata, at the entrance to which the town of Auckland is situated, we passed between the island of Tiri-tiri Matanghi and the point Wangaprava. The island is low and covered with brush wood; the point is moderately high, with rocks off the north side of it, which were breaking; the passage is very good, we worked through, the wind south-west. The island of Ranguitoto had been for some time visible, and cannot be mistaken; it is to be known by two points which stand upon each side of the peak which forms the apex of the mountain, and have the same appearance which ever way they are viewed. Under this island is good anchorage all round; a signal station will now be seen upon the top of a remarkable hill, called Mount Victoria, which is left on the starboard hand, passing to the left of a red buoy which is placed upon a rock, over which there is six feet water. Having passed which, the port of Waitemata opens; the north head is rounded at about a quarter of a mile to avoid a sandy spit, which extends easterly.

A remarkable rock, in form of, and called, the Bastion, is seen, from which extends a rocky ledge in a north direction one mile; a standing beacon is placed upon the outer extreme, and a black buoy is in-shore of it, avoiding which there is a good working passage of seven fathoms up to the town, in which depth, or from five to ten fathoms, anchor,—the church bearing south, the Bastion rock east-half-south; the holding ground is very good. Moor with open hawse to south-west. The tide runs about three knots per hour. Wind from south-west or north-east, with squalls and rain, prevails during the day, falling light or calm towards sunset, and coming on again most commonly about 10 A.M.; the harbour of Waitemata is capable of containing three hundred large vessels.

The town of Auckland is built on the south side of this strait. At the upper part of the harbour, it was at first proposed to place the town, but the shoal water near the land, and the distance which it would be necessary for vessels to be brought from sea, was a sufficient objection. Above the harbour is an extensive piece of water, very shallow; near the middle of it is a rock called the Boat Rock, which, at a little distance exactly resembles a boat; it is about fifteen feet long and four above the surface at high water; this rock is usually covered with cormorants. Near the centre of the gorge, in the narrowest part, opening into this basin, are the remains of a small island about thirty feet high, having bushes on the top, called the Centinel; it is composed of a sort of soft sandstone and clay, off which there is very good fishing with hook and line. It is about two miles and a half from the head, the opening between which is about one mile and a half. This is sheltered to the east by the southern part of the main land and the island of Koreha, the island of Waihekah being eastward of it, is some distance further out.

The North Head is a round hill of moderate height, from the base of which rises another hill round and high, Mount Victoria, upon which, is the signal station; behind which, in the distance is to be seen the summit of Ranguitoto. These two hills are upon a peninsula, which, like the greater part of the country where it is not forest land, is covered with fern. From these hills the land continues of a regular form, and of moderate height for some distance round the north side of the harbour, bare of trees, and having a cliff of light brown sandstone, the strata horizontal and well defined. The South Head is lower than the North, it is a precipice, and is of the same formation as the rest. This harbour is broken into numerous bays, the surface of the land undulates in moderate hills and slopes; in one of these bays upon the south side, about half way between the South Head and the Centinel rock, is the town of Auckland, it is called Commercial Bay; it is separated from Official Bay by Britomart Point, upon which are the barracks, and south of that the church is built, a brick building unfinished.

In Official Bay are the principal government officers' allotments, where they reside. Upon the ground above is the government house, a long low building of wood upon a brick foundation. A stream of water rushes from this bay into the sea; the stream is small, but a convenient watering place might be made there with little trouble. There is no landing place, and shoal water extends to a considerable distance, so that a boat cannot come close up to the beach excepting at high water. A ship lately sailed out of the harbour laden with coals, which the inhabitants stood in need of, because there was no means of landing them in any moderate length of time. The various bays eastward are all occupied by different settlers; that next eastward of Official Bay is called Mechanic Bay; here is a rope walk of some extent, the property of three brothers, who make cordage from the New Zealand hemp, that which is prepared by the natives being much the best; the demand is greater than their power to supply, and although we wanted rope there was none on hand for sale.

These bays have sandy beaches, the rocks projecting from the points which form them some distance into the water, flowering shrubs overhang the precipices which form these points; the land between them rises with a gradual slope to the level ground, which forms the face of the country, it is here entirely covered with fern, upon which and the grass which grows under it the cattle thrive exceedingly. At the back of the town stands Mount Eden, the town itself standing in the county of Eden, the family name of the Earl of Auckland; this mountain, with others in its neighbourhood, is of volcanic origin, as is the island of Ranguitoto, and probably the whole country. These hills were formerly fortified places, and are nearly all encircled near the summit with a succession of trenches, many of great depth, giving the appearances of terraces, as many as five or six, one below the other. Mount Eden has a large deep crater in its centre, and is very remarkable as a native fortification. The hills rise abruptly from the plain, are steep, and of considerable height; are well formed for strong-holds and places of defence in a country filled with warlike tribes Masses and blocks of scoria of immense size cover the ground near these mountains, and are excellent for building. From the harbour there is no appearance of cultivated land, except a few small neat gardens, in and near the town. The prospect is not, however, sterile, but has the appearance of down land.

In the neighbournood of Auckland, but not further south, are forests of the *Dammara Australis*, or Kawri trees, particularly about Manakau harbour, westward; and up a creek in the basin, above the Centinel Rock, upon the right hand side, at some distance there is a forest of considerable size; some of the trees were measured, which, at four feet from the ground, would square three feet eight inches, three feet six, and three feet seven perfectly erect and smooth for forty and fifty feet below the branches; trees squaring two feet seven and a half were common, but there are no remarkably large trees in this forest. Kawrie-gum streams copiously from the stumps of the trees, which have been felled, covering the stump with an appearance like wax and hardening in the air; this gum is also to be found in large lumps in places where the trees are now no longer to be found At a little distance below the surface of the ground, it is collected by the natives, and sold to speculators who have lately commenced a trade with it to England. The population of the county of Eden, parish of Waitemata, in the years 1843-4, in an area of twenty-four square miles, was

European	males, 1506,	females	1016
Natives	,, 350	,,	250
Total....	1856	,,	1266

The troops now in New Zealand consist of detachments from the 80th and 96th regiments; at Auckland there is a major, captain, subaltern, an assistant-surgeon, and one hundred and thirty men of the former regiment; and at Wellington in Cooks' Strait there was a captain, subaltern, and sixty-five men of the latter regiment; the principal tribe of natives in this part of the island is called the Waikato tribe, under a chief, one of the most sagacious and powerful in New Zealand, called Te-whero-whero, or red red. (When the father of this chief died, his body was wrapped in a red blanket previous to interment, the first blanket of that colour that had been seen, his son took the name in consequence) Christianity is fast spreading amongst the tribes of natives, the custom of tatooing the face, for which the New Zealander is most remarkable, is discontinued by those who have been converted, the use of European arms and clothing, with other customs of the civilized world are rapidly increasing amongst them. Those who have been converted are for the greater part Protestants of the Church of England, or of the Wesleyan.

The use of the native mat, made of the fibres of the *phormium tenax*, is giving way to the European blanket, to which has been attributed the increase of disease and death among them, causing complaints in the chest, so that the proportion of deaths is about three times greater than the births.

With respect to the time at which New Zealand was first peopled, there are chiefs who can trace their ancestry back sixteen generations. The common tradition is, that a tribe having been frequently beaten by another tribe with which they were at war, left an island called Hawaiki in ten canoes, to seek a new country. In one of the canoes, called Te-Arawa was a chief called Te mate-ka-pua, he first touched at Wang a-pa-rava, between Auckland and the Bay of Islands, it touched at Hautura (the Little Barrier), Aotea (the Great Barrier), Morhau or Cape Colville, at Ahuahu, one of the islands off Mercury Bay and thence to Kati-kati, at which place they found some other natives, who had arrived before them in a canoe called Tai-nue. In this canoe came the ancestors of Te-whero-whero. In consequence of this they went next to Tauranga, thence to Waihi, and lastly to Maketu, where they hauled up their canoe, being determined to remain there. It is in the Bay of Plenty. From thence they spread to Rotorua and Taupo in the interior, where there descendents now reside. The principal divisions of the tribe at present go by the names of Ngatiwakane, Rewera, and Taupo; the two latter being the names of the large lakes by which they live, the former the name of one of their ancestors. The tribes together are called Nga-Tamriki-otr-A-awa, or the children of the Arawa, the name of the canoe in which their tribe first came to the country. The argument used by the natives of Maketu to prove their right to Maketu and of Motiti (the Flat Island of Cook) is that as a green stone ear-drop belonging to Te Matuapua their ancestor, who came over in the canoe Arewa was still in the possession of one of their chiefs, named Te Heukew, the land near which their ancestors first landed should be theirs.

The ear-drop is known in New Zealand as a jewel of great value, and is called kau-kaumatua, which means "first floated over," kaukau being to swim, and matua meaning first.

The time of year at which they landed was in December or January, for the tree called Pou-ta-kawa was then in flower. It is the *Metrosiderus Floridus* of Linnæus, and bears a beautiful scarlet flower. When first seen from the canoe, one of the natives threw away his kura or head dress, which was made of red feathers, to substitute the flower in its place, which kura was afterwards picked up by a woman who had landed from another canoe, who took it to her companions, they knowing the ornament and its owner, were by it informed that the canoe Arawa had arrived. In the Arawa came also dogs, kumera, and taro, the two latter their principal articles of food. Dr Shortland, from whom I have received the above information, informs me that the name of the place Hawiki, is by leaving out the k, exactly the same as that of the island upon which Captain Cook was killed, and that it is extremely common, in some of the Polynesian dialects, to leave out the k, whilst others preserve it.

The *North Star* remained at Auckland from the 10th of August to the 14th, during which time the winds were from west and west-south-west, east, and north-east. The dip of the needle was found to be 68 19, in the garden of the Harbour-master in Official Bay. The barometer, which had been gradually rising for three days previous to our arrival at Auckland, attained its greatest height on the day after, standing at noon at 30·18 It then fell as gradually, and when she sailed, upon the 14th, stood at 8 P.M., at 29·94; the range of the thermometer, in the mean time, between the 10th and 14th, was from 64° to 66° We arrived at Wellington upon the 21st of August. In this passage the winds were from the north-east and south-east, calm, north-west, west, north east, south east, south-west, south, north-west, south-west, and south east, south, south-west, and south, north-east, north-west, north, east, and north. The first three days after sailing were fine, with light airs and calms, but from that time to the end of the passage a succession of strong breezes and gales of wind, with thick cloudy weather and rain, particularly off the East Cape, the worst weather being from the south-south-east

Port Nicholson is a large harbour of an oval form, the depth of water from seven to fifteen fathoms, mud. It is surrounded with very high land covered with trees. There are numerous gullies, down which the wind rushes with great violence, rendering it extremely dangerous for boats. The prevailing winds in this harbour are, as in Cook's Straits, from north-north-west to south-south-east.

The entrance is formed by two heads, the eastern is called Pencarrow, and the western Sinclair's Head; between Sinclair's Head and the entrance is a long reef of rocks, which extend eastward two-thirds of the passage across There are two passages, the western is called Chaffers, which should not be attempted by a stranger. The eastern or main passage is safe, using common caution, the dangers being all above water. The depth in the eastern passage is from 7 to 10 fathoms, and until after the heads have been passed. From a little rugged island, which is left on the starboard hand, a bank extends a quarter of a mile with 4 fathoms water; a small rock called the Pyramid is left on the port hand, from which a small bank also extends about a cable's length. Point Journingham is to be rounded upon the port hand at a convenient distance; the anchorage is in what is called Lampton harbour, off Thorndon flat, the latter point bearing east, and the centre of a large island called Soames Island bearing N.E. The best watering place is at the heads of the harbour near the customhouse, on the Te-Aro flat. This town stands upon the beach, for the most part it is very straggling, and extends from the Te Aro to Thorndon flats, a distance of about two miles. A shallow but rapid river called the Hutt flows into the N.E. part of the harbour. The tide in the harbour is scarcely perceptible; at the entrance it sets N.E. and S.W. 1½ knots.

Vessels have been known to mistake Pallisser bay for Port Nicholson, the wind blowing in, they have been unable to work out, and have been lost. The ship remained at Port Nicholson from the 31st of August until the 5th of October, during which time the winds blew alternately from north-west and north-north-west, south-east, and south south-east, varying occasionally to the cardinal points and east-south-east; the barometer ranged between 29·46 and 30·08; the thermometer from 64° to 50°.

On the 5th of October the ship sailed for Cook's Straits. In rounding Cape Tera-whiti, the Islands of Maua and Capiti are seen ahead; the first is a table land of moderate height, bare of trees, with anchorage on its eastern side The ship anchored under this island in the afternoon of the same day, in five fathoms water, sand, and mud, Broken Head bearing north-north east ½ east four miles, and the extremes of the island of Maua, west ½ north and north-west one mile. The tide here sets through the strait, the flood three knots two fathoms, the ebb two knots six fathoms per hour. On the 7th she moved to the anchorage off the island of Kapiti, which is distant from that of Maua about eighteen miles. Midway between the islands, the depth is thirty-three fathoms, dark sand. Kapiti is high and thickly wooded: upon the eastern side are three islands, the anchorage is between the northern and southern ones; they are used as whaling stations. The bearings are extremes of Kapiti from south-east by east half east to north by west. Evans island, north-west, Maua Island, south by east, the depth seventeen fathoms. It is exposed to the north-easterly winds, but the fetch is not great, the coast extending eastwards of these islands, from Cape Tera-white to Cape Egmont, forms a curve north-north-west, and south-south-east, at a distance from them of about seven miles.

Between Maua and the main the tide runs two and a half knots, and between the main and Kapiti three knots, it runs in the direction of Cook's Strait; at the anchorage on the day of full moon it was high water at 9h. 30m. the force of tide one mile and a half per hour. On the opposite shore to the island of Kapiti is the Pah of Waikani, in no way remarkable, except for its church and the progress of Christianity, which the natives have here made under the judicious care of the Rev Mr. Hadfield, a clergyman of the Church of England The church is built of timber, the sides of bark—the length is seventy feet, the width thirty-six, and the height inside thirty one feet; it is well floored, and has nothing striking in its exterior appearance, but the simplicity of the ornaments and native taste which has been displayed within the building would render it creditable to any nation. It was designed and built by the natives of the pah: the ridge pole is one piece of timber, which is supported at equal distances from the ends by the uprights; the sides are supported by trees, having the slabs cut off, the flat side within forming a pilaster, the rafters and *purlins* are the same, all that is required to support and strengthen the building is shown; the timber is coloured with red ochre and white, the colours chiefly used by the natives of New Zealand; and laid on in the most elegant and intricate scrolls, for which they are remarkable. The spaces in the walls between the pilasters are filled with reeds, black and yellow, which is done by wrapping a riband of flax spirally round the reed, and holding it in the smoke over a fire, the part not protected by the leaf is permanently blackened. It would require some power of description to do justice to this church. The timber used in the construction of this building is of the tree called totara, which forms the ridge pole is from its great value to the natives, being fit to make their largest sized canoe. It was a present from the neighbouring tribe at Otaki, who had been for many years their most inveterate enemies.

Mr. Hadfield had for some time resided alternate weeks with the two tribes, and when those of Otaki found the purpose for which the building was intended, they cut the tree, dubbed it into its present form, and took it to Waikani as an offering of peace, which peace has ever since continued. There are schools in this pah for children and adults, which do Mr. Hadfield the highest honour. Whiti (a native son of Rere, an old man, chief of the pah.) was a monitor at the Sunday School; there was not less than 350 persons, mostly adults; many were aged men. The school was composed of both sexes, and all ages. It is divided into seven classes, taught by natives, one to each class; they take places by challenging; he who does not know the word or question, giving place to him who does. Mr. Hadfield resides with them in the pah. Here it is not unfrequent to see a child hearing his grandfather say his catechism.

The principal pahs here are Otaki westward, Wakani, where we were, and Porirua. Te-Rauparah, the most intelligent and powerful chief of the southern parts of New Zealand, is the chief of the first, and Rangiaeta is the principal chief of the latter, which is a considerable whaling station, a short distance eastward. The tribes here are numerous, well armed, and well disposed; but aware of their power.

On the 9th October we sailed for Nelson. In crossing the strait when Cape Tera Whiti bore south-south-west, and was in one with the east extreme of Maua Island, Gibraltar rock bore north-east three quarters north, and the extremes of Kapiti north half west and north three quarters east; the extremes of Maua west-south-west and south-south west; the patent log was put over. Stephens Island appears at the extreme entrance to Blind Bay, when the centre of this island bore south-west by south, the distance run was forty-one miles. At the bottom of this lies Nelson haven. The anchorage is in seven fathoms, sand and mud, with the east point of a small island called Pepins Island, which is left open on the port hand coming in north east, and the Company's flag staff, which is on the high ground in the town of Nelson, south south-east quarter east. Outside the haven the distance from the town measured by sound two miles and fifty-six yards. This haven is formed by a natural breakwater or bank of boulder stones, two miles in length. The entrance to it is very narrow, and at all times dangerous to enter or depart from excepting at slack water, the force of the tide being at the springs eight, and at neaps six knots per hour. The anchorage outside the haven is considered to be perfectly safe. The winds very seldom blowing home into the bay, but the finest and mildest weather prevails there, when the very reverse is found outside. The distance from Stephens Island to the town of Nelson is about sixty miles, and the space between Stephens Island and the point of Massacre Bay is about the same.

The *North Star* left Nelson on the 14th, and returned to Wellington on the 16th. The winds in Cook's Straits were from leaving Port Nicholson to our arrival at Nelson, from the south-east principally, varying occasionally to east and south. In Blind Bay it was calm nearly the whole of the time we remained there, and returning from thence to Port Nicholson it was north-north-east and north-east light, and the weather fine. The barometer had been regular from the day we left Port Nicholson, when it had risen to 30·16, until our arrival at Nelson, when it stood at 30·07; during our stay there it fell from that to 29·97, at which it remained stationary for thirty-six hours, and then continued to fall from 8 A.M. on the 30th (29·07) to 8 P.M. on the 16th, at noon of which day it had fallen to 29·07. We were at that time off the entrance to Port Nicholson. It was not my intention to have gone in, but as the mercury was lower than I had yet seen it, I did not pass the port, and anchored; making every preparation for bad weather. At 8 that evening it stood at 28·97, and began to rise; during the time that the mercury was stationary, when in Blind Bay between the evening of the 11th and the morning of the 13th, the weather was calm and very fine, and between that time and the evening of the 16th, when the barometer had fallen to the lowest, the same light breezes and fine weather continued, the winds from north-east, and north-north-east, and north-north west; for the greater part of the 16th it was calm and fine, a light air from the east and south east, which shifted in the evening to north-west, clouded over, and towards midnight became squally. It rose on the 17th to 29·10 with strong breezes and squalls, which continued until the evening of the 19th, when it blew a gale from the north-west, which moderated into a fresh breeze from that quarter, and fine weather by noon of the following day. At noon of the 19th, it had risen gradually to 29·28, and at noon of the 20th had fallen again to 29·07. As the weather which attended this extraordinary fall of the mercury was by no means equal to what might have been expected, I delayed our departure no longer, and upon that day, 20th, sailed for Akaroa, Banks Peninsula. The thermometer ranged between sailing from Port Nicholson until our return to it from 48° to 65°, and when in Blind Bay from 55° to 64°.

Leaving Port Nicholson, on the 20th of October, arrived at Akaroa on the 24th, the weather was fine and the winds light and moderate from south, south west, and south-south-west; there were occasionally squalls and showers of rain; for twelve hours it was calm, the barometer during the four days rose gradually from 29·07 to 29·85, and the thermometer ranged between 51° and 60°. Running along the eastern part of Banks Peninsula, the entrance to the harbour of Akaroa may be known by a ledge of large flat black rocks which are off the northern part of the entrance. From the entrance to the anchorage is a clear passage of about five miles, from a mile to a mile and a half wide, and in one part about one-third of the way up, not more than three-quarters of a mile. There is no anchorage for the first two miles within the entrance, being open to the sea, the bottom rocky, and the water from 15 to 20 fathoms deep.

The anchorage is with the Government flag-staff south-east by east, and the extreme of a remarkable promontory at the upper part of the harbour north-west quarter north, the depth four fathoms mud. Wood here is most abundant, and water is to be found in large and rapid streams in several places, particularly one which runs past the house of the Government resident. It must be rafted; no other supplies except a few vegetables are to be obtained here. Fish and cray fish are plentiful, the land all round this harbour, which is perfectly land locked, is very high and thickly covered with timber.

The tide is scarcely perceptible; the wind blows generally in or out of the harbour; a reef extends for half a mile from the southern head in an easterly direction, to seaward the sea breaks over it. It is necessary to be prepared for squalls of wind which may be expected from the high land at entering or leaving the place. There are plenty of pigeons to be shot here in the woods, but great care should be taken not to go alone, or to separate from the party, for there is nothing easier than to be lost in the thick high forest, and few things more difficult than to find the way out again. The natives here are *few* in number, and very well disposed. Southward of the Lookers-on, or Cape Campbell, the number of natives on the middle island do not exceed 2000.

In the seven days that the ship remained at Akaroa, the barometer ranged between 30·08 and 29·35, the thermometer from 49° to 64°, the winds were variable and moderate from north-east to north-north-east and north, south-east, south west, west, and west-south-west, the weather fine, but cloudy. The dip of the needle by five sets of observations 66·30. Akaroa is remarkable for being the scene of a horrible transaction which took place in the year 1831, in which the master of the English brig *Elizabeth* was deeply implicated. A history of that event is given in the *Nautical Magazine*, for the year 1834. I had on board the *North Star*, when at anchor off Kapiti, a native, son of the principal chief of the Pah at Waikanai, who accompanied me to Port Nicholson. His name is William, or Werimo Whiti, who

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was an actor in the tragedy; his account of it, as given to me through the translation of Mr. George Clark, junior, a protector of Aborigines, is subjoined, and may be depended upon: I was present when it was taken down as he spoke.

"Captain Stewart came to Kapiti in a vessel called the *Elizabeth*, John Cowell, a young man, was also on board as supercargo: They came ashore at Waikanai, and Rauparaha, who was there, proposed that the vessel should convey him and a body of men to Wangaroa, (Akaroa) in order to surprise a tribe with whom he was at war. The captain and Cowell consented to this arrangement, and in return were to receive a cargo of flax. Rauparaha accordingly embarked, accompanied by upwards of one hundred men from three different tribes, the narrator himself being one of the party. The third day after leaving Kapiti, they anchored at Wangaroa (Akaroa). They, (the natives) kept close on board. Cowell went on shore, and learning that the chief Te-mahi-haranni was some distance up the country, he despatched messengers to him, inviting him to come and see the ship, and the muskets, double-barrel guns, &c., that he had brought for him. On the third day, Te-mahi-haranni arrived, and suspecting no evil, set out with his wife and daughter, a child of about ten or twelve years of age, and four canoes, containing upwards of twenty men, to visit the vessel. Te-mahi-haranni was handed up the side and introduced into the cabin, where Rauparaha was waiting to greet him. The words of salutation addressed by Rauparaha to his victim, were to this effect, 'Welcome, welcome, welcome, my son, come and bear the might of my vengeance.' He was then handcuffed and secured in the cabin. In the mean time the rest of the natives had secured the four canoes with their crews. They were not killed, but detained prisoners on board. The same evening, as soon as it was dark, the whole party, some in the canoes they had captured, and some in the ship's boats, proceeded to the pah on shore. Landing by stealth, they surprised the inhabitants, and a general massacre took place, and upwards of two hundred individuals were slaughtered. The Europeans did not take an active part in the massacre, but they seized upon the affrighted and fugitive women, using them as victims of their lust. The work of blood being finished they burnt the houses, destroyed the cultivations, &c., and then prepared a number of native ovens, and cooked forty of the bodies of the slain. With these they proceeded on board, and weighed anchor to return. In the mean time Te-mahi-haranni, in order to save his daughter from falling into the hands of his relentless foes, watched his opportunity, and hung her in the cabin. When the brig arrived at Otaki, Te-mahi-haranni and his wife were conveyed on shore by Rauparaha, who was there joined by Rauparaha's, and these poor unfortunates were then killed and eaten. The crews of the canoes who had been taken were detained on shore, became slaves, bound as prisoners. About thirty tons of flax, and that of inferior quality, was put on board by Rauparaha, and, when the captain remonstrated, he was indirectly advised to take himself off, Rauparaha remarking that, in prospect of payment, he (Mr. Stewart) would act as basely towards himself and people.

Whiti adds, "that he with nineteen others of the tribe to which he belongs, joined ten of Puaha's tribe from Cloudy Bay; there were four pahs at Akaroa, which they attacked, the people were flax-dressing at the time, and quite unprepared; they killed all and burnt the huts. The pahs were on the beach; that on the promontory was deserted, the people being engaged about their flax. A few old people only were there, they picked out the stoutest, those in best condition to eat, the rest were left. The ovens were made in the pah near the harbour's mouth, on the north side; when arrived at Otaki, the chief Te-mahi-haranni was hung up by his feet, and his throat was cut, they drinking his blood;"—but this Whiti did not see.

The end of this story is said to be that, the wretch, Stewart, when off Cape Horn on his passage to England in the *Elizabeth*, it then blowing a heavy gale of wind from south-west, the people being at dinner, the captain with the man at the helm being the only two persons upon deck, a sea pooped her, washed him against the quick work, and injured him internally. He put his hand to his side, and said, "I am done for," he staggered down the companion-ladder, and died two days afterwards of the injury, neither the man at the helm, nor any other thing was hurt.

The *North Star* left Akaroa on the 1st of November, and anchored off Auckland on the 10th following. During this passage she had for the first four days strong gales and fresh breezes, with squalls from the south-west, west, and west-north-west, after which it was fine, with light and moderate breezes from the same quarters; the barometer ranging between 29·30 and 30·07, the thermometer from 53° to 68°. Upon the 15th she sailed for Sydney, where she arrived on the 27th, the weather throughout which was fine with moderate breezes, occasionally fresh. In this passage the barometer rose to 30·15, and two days after fell to 29·78 the weather changing from light breezes from east south-east and hazy, to fresh and strong breezes from north by west and south by east, at which change it rose rapidly to 30·10, the thermometer in the mean time ranged from 71° to 69°.

On the 9th of December the ship again sailed for New Zealand. Between our arrival at Sydney and departure from it nothing remarkable took place, excepting the occurrence of what is there called a 'brick-fielder.' I felt the effects of two. They are by no means to be overlooked. The barometer ranged during our stay from 29·58 to 30·18, and the thermometer from 67° to 80°, seldom falling below 70° in the night. The morning of the 30th November had been oppressively hot and calm. Upon a sudden, about noon, the south-west was clouded with dust, and in a few seconds it blew extremely hard from that quarter, the dust so thick as to equal one of the thickest London fogs; the land over which the wind passes is, in dry weather, thickly covered with this dust, which is the colour of brick-dust. No boat could pull against it, and ships in the harbour drove; the barometer had continued to fall gradually from 8 A.M. of the 29th until noon on the day following, by 8 P.M., to 30·05, and so continued until the 4th, when for the next four days with little apparent cause by change of weather, it varied, on the 4th from 29·86 at 8 A.M. to 29·55 in the evening. It rose by noon on the 5th to 29·83, and by eight o'clock the next morning had fallen to 29·68; at eight in the evening it was 29·84, and eight next morning 29·70; by eight o'clock on the 7th it had risen to 30·15, and so continued. The wind during the time south-west and west as above stated.

The *North Star* sailed on the 9th of December for Auckland, from whence she proceeded to Port Nicholson, Nelson, and touching again at Wellington, returned by Cook's Strait to Sydney. In this repetition of our former visit little new presented itself. The season was, however, different, the winds were as follows:—for the first six days from the north-east, north-north-east, north, once south by east, and once north by west, being then in latitude 35·13° south, and longitude 164° east; the wind shifted to south-west and south-east, and south-south-west, then to south-east; and so remained for the next three days, then to south-west, west, and south-west, at which last it blew a gale for twelve hours.

Excepting this gale the weather was fine and the winds light or moderately strong all the way. The range of the barometer during the passage was from 29·74, to 30·08. The thermometer between 64° and 74°. She remained at Auckland from the 23rd of December to the 18th of January, 1844, during which time the winds were from south-west, west-south-west, west, south, and south-west; the south-west and south-south-west, prevailing for thirteen days, then north, east-north-east, east, north-east, north, calm, west-north-west, west, south-west, south-south-west, south, south-south-east, east-south-east, south, east, east-north-east, north-east, south-west, south, south-south-west, south-south-east, south, south-south-west, and south-west, the breezes moderate for the most part, generally fresh towards noon, sometimes calm, the weather fine; and here when it is fine it is most beautifully so; the dews at night are extremely heavy. ... be

rometer in this period rose to 30·28, and fell to 29·65, this was on the 10th of January; the mercury stood on the 8th at noon at 30·25. At noon on the 9th at 30·13, and then fell gradually until 8 P.M on the 10th, when it was 29·65, and then rose as gradually as it had fallen, being at 8 A.M on the 12th 29·88, and at the same hour on the 13th 30·03. In this time between the 8th and 13th, there was no perceptible interruption to the fine weather, excepting that on the 10th about noon and afterwards, the breeze was unusually fresh, and in the evening there was rain. The thermometer rose to 76° and fell to 60°.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAND SALE.

At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 14th April, the following portions of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectivly. Deposit 10 per cent.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

CUMBERLAND.—1. 7 acres and 17 perches, parish of the Field of Mars. 2. 5 acres, 1 rood, and ten perches, same place: upset price £2 10s. per acre. 3—6. 5 acres each, parish of Wattamolla, portions Nos. 1—4, at Marley Beach. Upset price £3 per acre. 17. 4 acres and 2 roods, parish of Alexandria. 18. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place. 19. 6 acres, same place. 20. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place. Upset price £5 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—7. 20 acres, parish of Newcastle, No. 35. 8. 22 acres, same place, No. 36. 9. 24 acres, same place, No. 37. 10. 22 acres, same place, No. 42. 11. 24 acres, same place, No. 43. 12. 20 acres, parish of Gosford, near Gosford. Upset price £2 per acre. 13—16. 2 acres and 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 1—4 of section 31. Upset price £3 per acre. 21. 30 acres, at Watagan Creek, Wollombi Brook. Upset price £2 per acre. 22. 60 acres, same place. Upset price £1 10s. per acre. 23. 30 acres, same place. Upset price £2 per acre. 24. 40 acres, on Werong Creek, Wollombi Brook. 25. 40 acres, Wollombi Brook. Upset price £1 10s. per acre. 26. 30 acres, at Yengo Creek, Wollombi Brook. Upset price £2 per acre.

CAMDEN.—27. 30 acres, parish of Gerringong, part of the Gerringong Reserve, No. 1. 28. 25 acres, same place, No. 2. 29. 26 acres, same place, No. 3. Upset price £1 10s. per acre. 30. 100 acres, near Kiama. 31. 108 acres, same place. 32. 111 acres, same place. Upset price £1 per acre. 33. 3 acres, 3 roods, and 33 perches, parish of Wollongong, town of Wollongong, No 3 of section 28. 34. 4 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 30. Upset price £3 per acre.

ST. VINCENT.—35. 100 acres, at Bundong Joe's Old Place, near Mount Budawong. Upset price £1 per acre.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—36. 30 acres at Watagan Creek, near Warrawollan Mount. Upset price £2 per acre. 37. 10 acres, on the Hawkesbury River, near Spencer. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

CUMBERLAND.—38. 22 acres and 2 roods, parish of Wattamolla. 39. 20 acres and 1 rood, same place. 40. 50 acres, parish of Cornelia, on the Hawkesbury River. Upset price £2 per acre.

GLOUCESTER.—41. 40 acres on Barvil Creek, Manning River. Upset price £1 10s. per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

AUCKLAND.—42. 148 acres, parish of Yowaka, portion No. 13. Upset price £1 per acre.

WESTMORELAND.—43. 216 acres, near the head of Antonio's Creek. Upset price £1 per acre.

CAMDEN.—44. 100 acres near Teragong Swamp. Upset price £1 per acre.

KING.—45. 635 acres, near Bowning Hill. This portion includes the applicant's sheep station, and a hut and cockatoo paddock occupied by Owen Ryan. Upset price £1 per acre.

LAND SALE.

At eleven of o'clock of Thursday, the 15th April, the following Town Allotments will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively.

PARRAMATTA.—1. 1 rood and 4 perches, No. 4 of section 44. 2—6. 36 perches each, Nos. 5—8 of section 44; and No. 6 of section 34. 7. 1 rood and 29½ perches, No. 53 of section 26. Upset price £25 per acre.

GOULBURN.—8—24. 2 roods each, Nos. 11—16 of section 19; and 1—11 of section 18. Upset price £8 per acre.

BRAIDWOOD.—25—31, 82. 2 roods each, Nos. 1—7 of section 3, and 15 of section 2. Upset price £8 per acre.

LARBERT.—32—35. 2 roods each, Nos. 8—11 of section 5. Upset price £8 per acre.

MERRIWA.—36—38. 2 roods each, Nos. 6—8 of section 4. Upset price £8 per acre.

SCONE.—39—42. 2 roods each, Nos. 5—7 and 19 of section 20. Upset price £8 per acre.

DUNGOG.—43—46. 2 roods each, Nos. 7—9 of section 12, and 14 of section 19. Upset price £8 per acre.

ABERDEEN.—47—56. 2 roods each, Nos. 1—10 of section 2. Upset price £8 per acre.

CLARENCE TOWN.—57. 2 roods, No. 6 of section 2. Upset price £8 per acre.

LONGBOTTOM.—58—60. 2 roods each, Nos. 2—4 of section 4. 61. 1 rood and 10¾ perches, No. 19 of section 4. 62. 1 rood and 7 perches, No. 20 of section 4. 63. 1 rood and 3 perches, No. 21 of section 4. 64. 1 rood and 23 perches, No. 1 of section 4. Upset price £8 per acre.

PICTON.—65—78, 80. 2 roods each, Nos. 1—3 of section 8; 8—10 of section 7; 1—5 of section 1; 1—4 of section 3. Upset price, £8 per acre.

MARULAN.—79. 2 roods and 25 perches, No. 2 of section 7. 81. 2 roods and 8 perches, No. 3 of section 7. Upset price, £8 per acre.

YASS.—83, 84. 2 roods, Nos. 8 and 9 of section 21. Upset price, £8 per acre.

GUNDAGAI.—85, 86. 1 rood and 36 perches each, Nos. 13 and 16 of section 17. 87. 2 roods, No. 18 of section 17. Upset price £8 per acre.

EDEN.—88—98. 2 roods each, Nos. 1—11 of section 4. Upset price £8 per acre.

RAYMOND TERRACE.—99—103. Half an acre each, Nos. 2—6 of section 15. Upset price £8 per acre.

TO LET, those first-class business premises, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, now in the occupation of Messrs. Fisher and Clarke, wholesale wine and spirit merchants. The shop is one of the largest in the City, the dwelling part pleasant and airy; stores and dry cellarage capable of holding from 800 to 1000 tons of merchandise, with large yard, stabling, and pump of excellent water. Rent moderate, having within the last two years been reduced near 50 per cent. For particulars apply to Mr. F. BELLINGHAM, Sydney Exchange Rooms.
March 10. 3915

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET, in one of the greatest and best thoroughfares in the city of Sydney, a capital house in thorough repair, with every suitable convenience, bar and gas fittings complete. Rent moderate, taking upwards of £40 weekly. The present proprietor leaves in consequence of ill health, and wishing to retire into the country. Apply to Mr. CHARLES MARSH, No. 139, King-street, left hand side from George-street, nearly opposite Castlereagh-street. 5519

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET, a House situate in a good public thoroughfare, doing a very snug and profitable business—the weekly taking avarages £25. Rent £90 per annum. The gas fittings, bar fixtures, spirit fountains, beer engine, &c., &c., may be taken at a valuation. This must be disposed of, and will be sacrificed, the present proprietor proceeding by the next ship to England. Apply to Mr. CHARLES MARSH, No. 139, King-street, left hand side from George-street, nearly opposite Castlereagh-street. 5560

TO BE LET.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES TO BE LET ON LEASE.

ST. LEONARD'S COTTAGE, North Shore, near the Church, now in the occupation of Mr. R. Peek. This cottage is within ten minutes' walk of the Ferry, at Blue Point; there is a very large garden, in excellent order, also a vineyard of 3 acres and the use of a 50-acre paddock.

Three large STORES, in Queen's-place, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Eccleston and Hirst, Edye Manning, and John Clode.

Application to be made at the Office of the Loan Company, 555, George-street. 5558

TO LET,

THE ESTATE OF CLARMONT, containing 2000 acres of land, with first-rate residence and outhouses, at present occupied by R. V. Dulhunty, Esq., J.P.

Possession to be given on 1st June.

Written applications (post-paid) will be received until 10th May next, by

COOPER AND HOLT,
5564 Waterloo Warehouse.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE TWO UNDERMENTIONED ESTATES, FORMERLY PROPERTIES OF MR. W. KLENSENDORLFFE.

FIRST.

TWO THOUSAND Five Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land at Limestone Plains, near Queanbeyan; and described in the Grant as—

"2560 acres of land in the county of Murray, bounded on the east by a line south 354 chains, commencing at the north-west corner of R. Campbell's 1060 acres; on the south by a line west 80 chains; on the west by a line north, 330 chains; and on the north by the Molonglo River, to the north-west corner of R. Campbell's 1060 acres, as aforesaid."

To graziers having squatting stations in the Maneroo and surrounding country, this property would be invaluable as a homestead, having a large stone house thereon, fitted up with every convenience for the residence of a respectable family, with detached kitchen, stable, and out offices, four acres of garden and orchard, with abundance of fruit trees; this and 150 acres of alluvial soil under cultivation, and capable of producing abundant crops, is well fenced in, as are also several paddocks, stockyards, &c.

Attached thereto is an extensive run for a few thousand sheep. Messrs. Campbell, Murray, and other gentlemen of known influence and responsibility, occupy its immediate neighbourhood, and it is in the direct route from the Maneroo districts.

SECOND.

Nine hundred and twenty acres of land at the Point Farm, near Liverpool, in the parish of Minto, described as—

"920 acres of land, commencing at the junction of Bunbury Curran Creek with George's River, and bounded on the east by that river, to the north-east corner of the Redfern estate; on the south by a line dividing it from the said estate and running from the aforesaid river to Bunbury Curran Creek; on the west by the said creek to the corner of Macquarie Field estate, and by the said estate to Bunbury Curran Creek, and by that creek to George's River."

On one part of this farm is a substantial stone cottage with flagged verandah, entrance hall, and contains—

Six rooms	Store-room, 52 x 46 ft.
A stone built dairy	Men's residence
A ditto kitchen	Coach house
A logged barn	Stock yards
Milking sheds, and	Out-offices.

The whole being adapted for the reception of any family, having seventy acres cleared, and divided into small paddocks; with an orchard and garden.

On the other part of this farm is an excellent weather-boarded cottage, containing—

Four rooms	A detached kitchen
A stable	A barn
Stockyards	Pig-sties
Out offices, an 1	An enclosed garden of half an acre, with 120 acres cleared and cultivated.

As every part of these lands is well watered by the river and the creek, it may be let to small settlers with considerable advantage to the purchaser.

The whole of these properties having been known for many years, any further description of them would be superfluous.

The terms will be liberal, and Sydney property taken in exchange.

Any other particulars can be known on application to George Allen, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street; or to the proprietor,

P. W. PLOMER,
4839 36, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HOMAN, HERNE, AND COMPANY
LONDON AND NORTHAMPTON.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions from Messrs. R. RAMSAY, Sen., and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, 6TH APRIL,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
TWENTY-FIVE TRUNKS
OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
Now Landing, ex Fifeshire,
FROM LONDON,

Manufactured by the above highly respectable and

CELEBRATED FIRM,

Mr. Newton, in announcing the above sale, feels called upon to state, that such a splendid lot of boots and shoes he has not yet had the pleasure of submitting to public competition. The goods are all of the very best description, and the assortment is such as is sure to command a spirited sale.

The whole of the following articles will be sold to the highest bidder:—

Ladies' Cashmere black Adelaide boots, patent seal fronts
Ditto ditto calf ditto
Ditto ditto cloth ditto
Ditto ditto, patent seal ditto
Ditto cloth and cashmere black soles
Ditto coloured and black channel soles
Ditto ditto ditto welts
Ditto ditto ditto pumps
Ditto superior lasting slippers
Ditto ditto patent calf ditto
Ditto ditto ditto seal ditto
Ditto ditto Spanish ditto
Ditto ditto Cordovan
Children's shoes in great variety
Ditto boots ditto ditto
Gentlemen's buckskin slippers
Ditto patent ditto
Ladies' carpet ditto

This being the only lot of really first-rate goods in the market, Mr. Newton feels great confidence in calling the attention of the trade to the sale.

Terms at sale. 5294

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL Sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, 6TH APRIL,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

A splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, consisting of—

Wellington boots
Clarence ditto
Blucher ditto
Cossack ditto
Cloth ditto
Opera ditto
Oxonian shoes
Dress and half-dress ditto
Double tie

The above goods are just landed, and are in first-rate condition.

Terms at sale. 5261

TO ANTIQUARIANS, COLLECTORS OF COINS, &c., &c.

GREEN, THOMAS, AND CO., have been honoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 10, Bridge-street,

THIS DAY, 6TH APRIL,
At 11 o'clock,

A splendid collection of ancient coins, some of them 1600 years old, containing, amongst others, coins of Domitian, Adrian, Vespasian, Julius Cæsar, Germanicus Cæsar, Dioclesian, On the Subjugation of Egypt, Constantine, a Gold Angel of Henry VIII, (very rare and valuable); some of the first Copper Coinage of England; Silver Coins of the reigns of Edward I., Edward VI., and Elizabeth; with a great number of Foreign Coins, and a complete collection of the War pieces, in copper, together with some very beautiful medals.

ALSO,

A splendid folio edition, in three volumes, of the Rev. Rogers Ruding's Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies, from the earliest period of authentic history to the reign of Victoria.

G., T., and Co., beg especially to call the attention of the Virtuosi of the colony to this magnificent collection; such an opportunity of supplying their cabinets with rare and valuable coins, will scarcely (if ever) occur again.

G., T., and Co., will be happy to submit the above collection to the inspection of any gentlemen who may be desirous of inspecting them before the day of sale. 5249

GREEN, THOMAS, AND CO. will sell by auction,

THIS DAY,

Immediately after the sale of the coins, Three cases of Stuffed Birds and Insects.

Also,—

A London-made double-barrelled gun. 5558

WOOL.
FORTY BALES.

THIS DAY, 6TH APRIL,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
MR. R. FAWCETT

Will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481 George-street,

37 BALES superior clean Fleece Wool
3 Ditto ditto ditto Locks.

Terms—Cash. 5516

TALLOW, CHEESE, AND HIDES.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY, 6TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock,

A very superior lot of colonial cheese, just received, in first-rate condition
Five casks tallow, in beautiful order
A lot of superior hides.

Terms, cash. 5572

INDIGO.

TO CLOTH MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

3 cwt. (more or less) indigo.

Terms at sale. 5572

FIVE CASKS JEAN MARIA FARINAS' REAL EAU DE COLOGNE.

TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 7,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Two casks Jean Maria Farinas' eau de Cologne, long bottles
Three cases ditto ditto, short bottles.
One case glass stoppered bottles

Terms at sale. 5307

THREE CASES CLAYTON AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

JUST LANDED.

TO HAIR DRESSERS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 7,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

THREE CASES SUPERIOR PERFUMERY,
COMPRISING,

Rowland's genuine Macassar oil
Balm of Columbia
Jessamine cream, vegetable extract
Essence de lavend.
Depilatory boxes violet powder
Russia oil
Curling cream
Aromatic vinegar and honey water
Double lavender water
Bears' marrow, cold cream
Toilet requisites, bears' grease
Pomatums, odonto, Circassian cream
Rhypophagon soap, almond soap balls
And a great variety of other perfumeries.

Terms at sale. 5517

POSTPONED FROM THIS DAY, GOODS NOT BEING YET LANDED.

49 CRATES EARTHENWARE,
EX "SEA NYMPH."
COMPRISING THE BEST ASSORTMENT YET IMPORTED.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers,

MESSRS. ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,

To sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 8TH,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Forty-nine crates earthenware, assorted, as under—

Now landing, ex *Sea Nymph*, viz:—

10 Crates assorted earthenware, each crate containing—
15 Dozen blue, brown, and green breakfast cups and saucers
12 Dozen ditto ditto ditto printed bowls
3 Pair ewers and basins
6 Chambers, 6 jugs
5 Dozen willow 8 inch plates
10 Ditto ditto 10 inch ditto
12 Willow Dishes
10 Dozen B.E plates, 10 inch
1 Dozen white chambers
12 Dozen dipt bowls
5 Crates white chambers and pudding bowls
3 Ditto ditto ewer basins, willow mustards
3 Ditto ditto blue chambers and bowls
1 Ditto ditto blue chambers, pressed, and bowls
3 Ditto blue pressed toilette services, Ivanhoe
2 Ditto willow dishes, 9 to 12 inches
2 Ditto blue edge dishes, 9 to 12 inches
2 Ditto white jelly cans, in nests
2 Ditto fancy blue Dresden dishes and pie plates
1 Ditto white chair pans, 5 and 12 inches
3 Ditto willow dinner and pie plates, and blue edged ditto ditto ditto
2 Crates flaming blue breakfast cups and saucers
1 Ditto blue bowls, pints and half-pints
1 Ditto flaming blue sugars, jugs, and butter tubs
1 Ditto flaming blue jugs, egg cups, and cans
1 Ditto ditto ditto chamber sets
1 Ditto ditto ewers, basins, and salts
1 Ditto ditto ditto chamber and bowls
3 Ditto ditto ditto dinner services

Terms liberal—at time of sale. 5590

50 PACKAGES OF ASSORTED DRUGS,
NOW LANDING, EX "SULTANA."
From one of the first London Wholesale Druggists.

TO DRUGGISTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 7TH APRIL,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

The following superior assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., from one of the first Wholesale Druggists in London, comprising every description of articles in constant demand by the profession—

OL. amygd. dulc., origm., minth. pip. ang. and ext. cassis
" Croton, caryapt., carni. ang. minth. pip. ext.
Ess. lemon, bergamot, ambergris, orange flowers, musk, elder flower
EXT. sarsa. co. jam, cornii, colocynth co., gent. sp. ammon. arom, hydr. c. creta., lyg. opii sedat., potas. iodid., æther sulph. rect., morph. acet., hydr. nitr. oxyd., mocit. gran., morph. hydroch., tor. acid aceti. fort., pu scamm. virg. liq. cinchon. laur., gum benzoin and ammoniac. croci. in fæne., pu. rhei, e. jopt. magnes. calc., Cayenne pepper, du sarsa. lev. cini kreosote, potas. iod., acid hydrocyan scheeles, cera. flav. ang., fol. senna alur., Bermuda arrowroot.
Oxalic acid, cubebs, jalap, opium, aloes, fol. rosæ, quinine Howard's, scammony, copaiba capsules, court plaster, carbonate soda, tartaric acid, emp. adhesive, trusses, potas. bitart. twine, celacium, fol. rosæ.
1 Cask sal. ammoniac
1 Ditto prepared chalk
5 Ditto carbonate soda
5 Cases castor oil, pints and halfs, super. cold drawn
5 Casks Epsom salts
2 Chests carbonate magnesia
1 Cask alum
1 Ditto carbonate ammonia
1 Case bloater paste
4 Jars and baskets balsam capivi
1 Cask rad. sarsa. jam. incis.
1 Case London and Indian sauces fancy bottles
1 Ditto Indian curry powder
And a great variety of other drugs too numerous to particularise.

Terms at sale. 5368

THREE CASES BOOKS.
JUST LANDED EX "ALEXANDER."
FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF JAMES DUFFY, DUBLIN, COMPRISING, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF STANDARD WORKS OF IRELAND, AND OTHER THEOLOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL WORKS OF POPULAR INTEREST.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490 George-street,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Three cases Standard Works, from the above celebrated house, beautifully bound and embellished, and comprising—

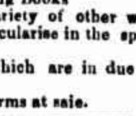
M'Geoghan's History of Ireland
Prize Essays
Clongibbon
Shiel's Speeches
Curran's Speeches
Grattan's Speeches
Carlton's Tales of the Irish
Life and Speeches of O'Connell
Voice and Spirit of the Nation
Saints and Sinners
Connexion of Ireland with England
Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation
Scottish Chiefs
Songs of the Nation
Legends of Connaught
Cyclopædia of Farming
Butler's Lives of the Saints
Moore's Melodies
Lugard's England, 4 vols.
Irish Library
Graham's Sermons
Den's Theology
Seta Catholic Instructor
Imitation of Christ
Ward's Contor
Archer's Sermons
Gallaghan's Sermons
St. Liguoris's ditto
Janson's Christian Direction
Works of St. Liguoris
Douay Bibles
Key of Heaven
Song Books
Carpenter's Spelling Books

And a great variety of other works, too numerous to particularise in the space of an advertisement.

Catalogues of which are in due preparation.

Terms at sale. 5503

WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL.



CARGO OF THE BRIGANTINE
FROLIC,
FROM SINGAPORE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL,
At 11 o'clock,

About 352 Baskets } Grocers' Sugar
530 Bags }
102 Boxes black tea
54 Boxes Hyson
20 Ditto imperial
20 Ditto gunpowder
49 Orange pekoe
500 Bundles rattans.

After which,

About ten tons very superior Coffee, the finest sample in the market.

N. B.—This lot is the same as advertised for sale on Thursday

Terms at sale. 5495

WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL.

TO BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, BELL-HANGERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL,
At half-past 10 o'clock,

A powerful crane, with patent chain and winch, for a store
3 Cases lead pipe
6 Iron racks
6 Iron mangers, bell cranks, and copper wire
Copper pump
Large iron safe
5 Boxes window glass.

Terms at sale. 5496

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

TO PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, STATIONERS, PAINTERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL,
At 11 o'clock,

A large quantity of Woodcuts, for printing
A quantity of lithographic plates
Three bales and one case, containing—
Grocers' paper, fine letter paper, foolscap, post paper, brief paper, &c., &c.
Two cases very handsome paper hangings, satin, velvet, and other patterns
Oil cloth for carriages, stairs, halls, &c.
Oil cloth table covers, very rich patterns
One hogshead glue
One cask brown umber
One cask yellow ochre
Three casks powder black
Five casks red chalk
Fifteen kegs paints
Two cases lampshades, 10 inch
One cask superior scrubbing brushes

Terms at sale. 5549

WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL.

TALLOW.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL,
At ten o'clock,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,

21 Casks Tallow, about 7 tons, in good shipping order.

Terms at sale. 5527

THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL.

TO GROCERS, SPIRIT AND WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, CROCKERY DEALERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL,
At Eleven o'clock,

The following Merchandise, *just arrived*:

About 10 tons very superior coffee, the best sample ever imported
26 Hogsheads } Cape wine
27 Quarter casks }
6 Hogsheads very fine East India arrack
30 Cases gin, red cases
40 Packages China ware, assorted
About 1 ton coir rope.

Terms at sale. 5346

THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL.

CIGARS, TARRAGONA WINE, AND HOPS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL,
At eleven o'clock,

50,000 Cigars
Pipes Tarragona Wine
Hogsheads ditto
Quarter-casks ditto

ALSO—

For the benefit of whom it may concern, One pocket Hops, damaged.

Terms at sale. 5528

TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL.

500 HEAD OF CATTLE,
A MIXED HERD.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
BY
MR. LYONS,
At his Mart, on
TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

A MIXED HERD OF CATTLE consisting of—

150 Cows
120 Bullocks
52 Steers
52 Heifers
55 Female Calves
66 Male Calves
5 IMPROVED SHORT HORNED BULLS.

500 Head, more or less.

ALL CALVES UNDER SIX MONTHS GIVEN IN.

☞ The above Cattle have had the advantage of IMPORTED AND IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULLS running with them for a number of years past.

Terms of sale:

Twenty per cent. to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the remainder before the cattle are removed, which must be within one month from the day of sale.

*** *The Cattle are running on the Estate of Lachlan M'Alister, Esq., Strathead, twenty miles north of Goulburn.* 4864

GINGER, CURRANTS, BLUE, CARRAWAYS, BOTTLED FRUITS, BASKET SALT, SALTPETRE, SODA CARB., CARBONATE AMMONIA, &c., &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH APRIL,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

5 BARRELS BLEACHED JAMAICA GINGER
2 Barrels currants
5 Boxes thumb blue
2 Bags carraway seeds
8 Cases bottled fruits
5 Casks basket salt
6 Kegs refined saltpetre
3 Kegs carbonate soda
10 Jars carbonate ammonia.
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 5578

VINEGAR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

5 HOGSHEADS VINEGAR
8 Quarter-casks
13 Casks, each ten gallons

☞ This vinegar is of a very superior quality and, from being in very convenient packages, well adapted for private use.

Terms at sale. 5577

WINES, WINES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

22 QUARTER-CASKS fine Pale Sherry
13 Ditto ditto brown ditto
12 Hogsheads } Marsala.
15 Quarter-casks }
2 Pipes Teneriffe
5 Hogsheads sherry
15 Cases, each 3 dozen, pale sherry
10 Ditto ditto, 1 dozen, ditto ditto
18 Ditto ditto, 3 dozen, ditto ditto
12 Ditto ditto, 6 dozen, ditto ditto, pints
25 Ditto claret
&c., &c., &c.

Liberal terms—at sale. 5579

HORSES.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market, on

FRIDAY, 9TH APRIL,
At two o'clock,

LOT 1. ST. JAGO, four years old, sire, Speculation, dam by Steeltrap, g. d. by Camerton, g. g. d. by Hector
" 2. COLONEL, chestnut colt, four years old, by Colonel, out of St. Jago's dam
" 3. PERCY, four years old, bay, black points, by Young Beverley, dam by Gratis
" 4. CORNET, four years old, bay, black points, by Young Beverley, dam by Young Camerton
" 6. MARMION, bay colt, three years old
" 7. HOTSPUR, four years old, bay
" 8. ETON, three years old, bay (A pair broken to saddle and harness.)
" 9. ROLAND, by Young Beverley, out of a thorough-bred mare, black points, four years old
" 10. MUNGO, four years old, bay
" 11. CREOLE, four years old, bay "hipped"
" 12. NATTY BUMPPO, brown colt, four years old
" 13. HAKIM, brown colt, four years old
" 14. SURPRISE, brown colt, four years old
" 15. BILLY BUTTON, five years old, an excellent pony.

Terms—Cash. 5587

FIVE ACRES AT THE GLEBE.

☞ ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND CONVENIENT BUILDING SITES WITHIN THE ENVIRONS OF THE CITY, AND ALREADY HIGHLY IMPROVED WITH A FIRST-RATE ORCHARD AND FULL BEARING GARDEN, SHRUBBERIES, &c., BESIDES A STONE BUILT GARDENERS' GOTHIC COTTAGE.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to offer for unreserved sale by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 6TH APRIL,
At twelve o'clock,

THE above-named Five Acres of highly improved Land, have a frontage to the Glebe Road of about two hundred and sixty feet, and to a private road leading from the Glebe to the Parramatta Road of about 800 feet.

This decidedly valuable property adjoins the estate of George Allen, Esq., known as Toxteth Park, and about one hundred yards beyond the site fixed for the New College and Church.

Its position is unquestionably one of the best that could be selected for the erection of a country mansion, and having all the appliances already in a very forward state, offers an opportunity to any party wishing to build himself a residence quite away from the city, and yet within a few minutes' walk of it, that can scarcely if ever be met with again.

Terms at sale. 5589

WHALING BRIG "SCAMANDER,"
AND
70 TUNS CASKS.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL,
At eleven o'clock,

THE WHALING BRIG *SCAMANDER*, 186 tons, as she now lies at the Circular Wharf, with sails, whaling gear, whaleboats, tryworks, anchors, cables, &c.

AFTER WHICH,

70 tuns casks, more or less.

An inventory of the stores may be seen at the rooms of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 5596

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GROCERIES AND WINES.

CONGOU, POUCHONG, AND CAPE TEAS; JAVA AND PATNA RICE, OLIVE AND CASTOR OIL, WASHING SODA, BLUE, STARCH, PICKLES, SALMON, NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, SUSSEX HOPS, ISINGLASS, GROCERS' SUGAR, RED WINE, TENERIFFE, AND PORT WINE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at the Stores of MESSRS. SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Campbell's Wharf, on

FRIDAY, 9TH APRIL,
At 11 o'clock,

100 CHESTS CONGOU TEA
140 Ditto Pouchong ditto
180 Twenty-five catties ditto ditto
300 Twenty ditto ditto ditto
200 Ten ditto Caper ditto
30 Tons Java and Patna rice
200 Dozen castor oil
20 Ditto olive ditto
200 Coir door mats, sizes
900 Bundles rattans
5 Tons washing soda
5 Kegs blue
3 Barrels starch
20 Cases pint pickles, assorted
200 Kegs salmon (anchovy)
3 Tons black pepper
20 Boxes cassia
20 Barrels Roman cement
20 Kegs } Negrohead tobacco
10 Tierces }
9 Pockets best Sussex hops
1 Case best brewers' isinglass
11 bags white sugar } Damaged ex Spec.
40 Ditto brown ditto }

ALSO,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
4 Tons bright grocers' sugar

At twelve o'clock,

Red wine } In hogsheads and quarter-casks.
Teneriffe }
Superior port wine }

Terms at sale. 5584

MR. ARMSTRONG will sell by auction, at his Repository, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned superior stock, late the property of His Honor Mr. Justice Therry.

No. 1. Bay mare, six years old, by Young Whisker, filly foal at foot, by Cantator, and stinted again to Sir Charles; is an excellent draught mare
2. Brown mare, seven years old, with horse foal at foot, by Cantator, and stinted again to Sir Charles; is good in saddle and harness
3. Bay mare, four years old, filly foal at foot, by Cantator, and stinted again to Sir Charles; is broken in to saddle.
4. Brown mare, by "Satellite," aged, stinted to Sir Charles, is quiet in saddle
5. Bay yearling filly, by Cantator, out of No. 1.
6. Chestnut yearling colt, by Cantator, out of No. 2.
7. Bay yearling colt, by Cantator, out of No. 3.

ALSO,

A chestnut mare, by Gratis, dam by Old Emigrant, and stinted to Pelham; is broken to saddle and harness.

N.B.—The above will be for inspection at the Repository this morning.

Terms at sale. 46

IMPORTANT SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

JAMES BYRNES has received instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Rev. S. Marsden, to sell without reserve, at Mrs. Walker's, Red Cow Inn, Parramatta,

ON TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL NEXT,
At Twelve o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of Land in Marsden-street, containing by admeasurement 1 rood, 17½ perches, with neat verandah cottage, kitchen, store, stable, coach-house, &c., known as Armstrong's premises.

TITLE—A GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

Also,—

Part of the far-famed Newlands Estate, in the immediate vicinity of the new Marsden Field Church, the whole divided and sub-divided into twenty-four lots to suit purchasers, varying but little in quantity, and most desirably situated.

TITLE—A GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

TERMS:—One half cash, and the residue an approved bill at three months.

Plans may be seen at Mrs. Walker's, Red Cow Inn, Parramatta; and further particulars may be obtained at the office of Messrs. H. W. Byrnes. 4510

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